

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
KISHANGARH STATE
FOR THE

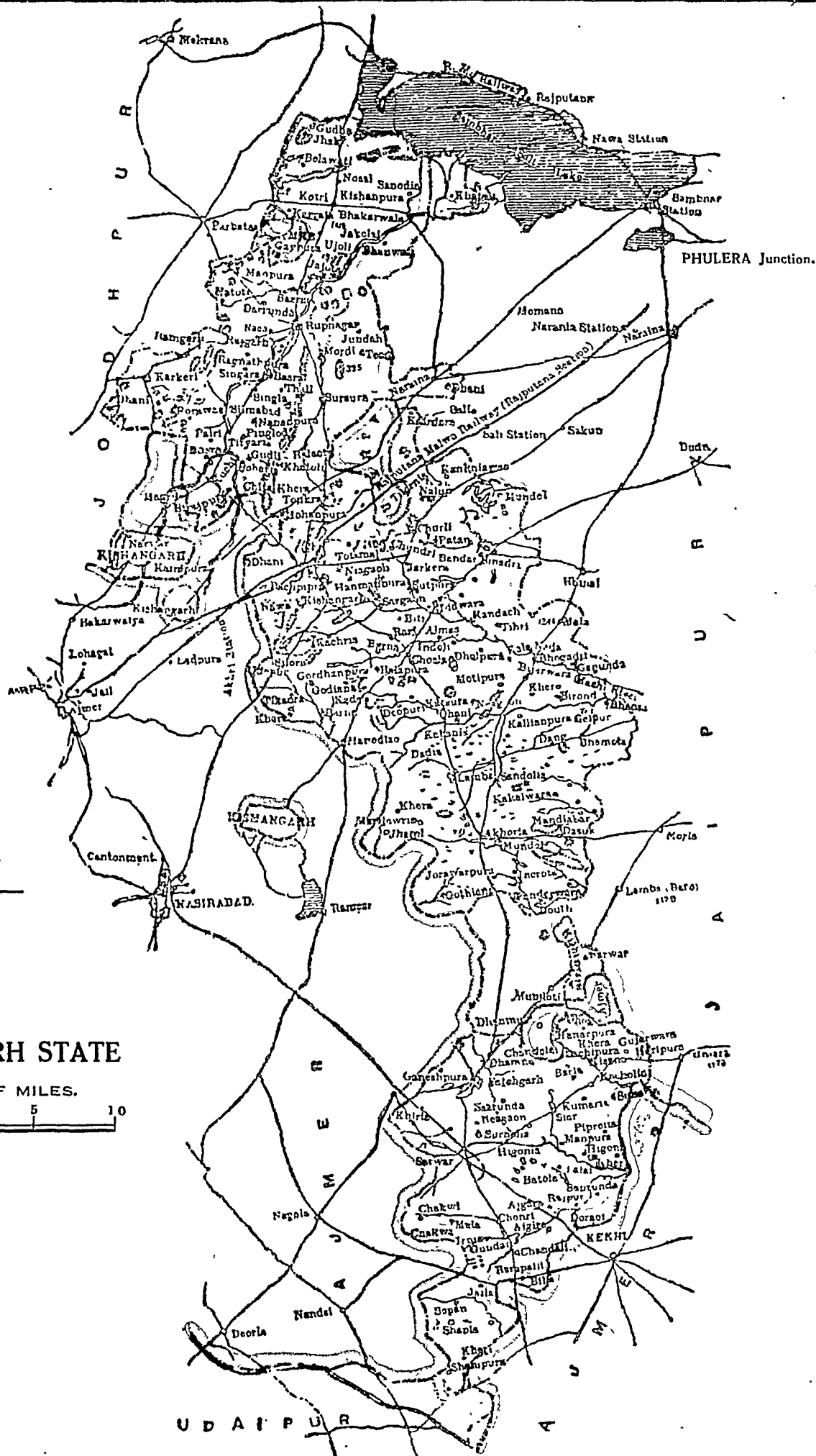
Samvat Years. 1998-1999.

(1st November 1941 to 31st October 1942
and
1st November 1942 to 31st October 1943.)



AJMER:
Printed at the Vedic Yantralaya.

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Contents.

						<i>Page.</i>
Map	Frontispiece	
CHAPTER I						
General and Political	1
CHAPTER II						
Finance and Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	11
CHAPTER III						
Judiciary	...	...	...	...	...	15
CHAPTER IV						
Administration of land	...	...	...	...	...	22
CHAPTER V						
Development Section	...	...	...	...	...	43
CHAPTER VI						
Home Section	...	...	...	...	...	63
Annexures	...	...	...	...	...	72

Administration Report of the Kishangarh State
FOR THE
Samvat Years 1998 and 1999.

(1st November, 1941 to 31st October, 1942
AND

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FROM

THE CHIEF MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
Kishangarh.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT JAIPUR,
Jaipur.

Dated Kishangarh 31st May, 1944.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the combined Annual Report on the Administration of the Kishangarh State for the Samvat years 1998 and 1999 corresponding to November, 1941 to October, 1942, and November, 1942 to October, 1943.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. R. SIKUND.

M. A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law,

Dewan Bahadur,

CHIEF MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
Kishangarh.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KISHANGARH STATE

FOR THE

SAMVAT YEARS 1998 AND 1999.

(1st November, 1941 to 31st October, 1942, and 1st November, 1942 to 31st October, 1943.)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Kishangarh State lies almost in the centre of Rajputana between 25 - 49 and 26 - 59 N and 74 - 40 and 75 - 19 E. It has an area of 858 square miles. It is bounded, on the north partly by the Sambhar Salt lake and partly by the territory of Marwar, on the east by the Jaipur State and Ajmer District, on the south by the territory of Shahpura, and on the west by the district of Ajmer and the Marwar territory.

The northern and the central portions of the Kishangarh State territory are traversed by a system of parallel ranges of low hills with a general direction of N. E. and S. W. They form part of the Aravalli range. The highest of these hills are rarely over 2,000 feet above sea level. Beyond them towards the south-east is an undulating plain without any important hills except one at Dang at a distance of three miles from Arain whose summit is about 1,450 feet above the level of the sea.

There is practically no river in the whole State. During the rains temporary streams drain the country. The most important are: (1) the Rupan draining the northern portion of the territory, which rises from the hills near Pushkar and after traversing the Kishangarh State territory near Rupnagar falls in the Sambhar lake, (2) the Mashi which collects the drainage of the central portion of the territory, rises near Kishangarh and flows into the Jaipur territory, and (3) the Dain draining the southern portion which rises near Nasirabad and after passing through the Kishangarh territory near Sarwar and other villages joins the Banas river.

The northern portion of the country is extremely sandy, the sand being blown from the north-western district of Marwar. Rocks are restricted almost exclusively to the hill ranges surrounded in every direction by a deposit of sand. In many instances this blown sand has been deposited in transverse valleys amongst the hill ranges and seems to encroach slowly over the entire country. The northern half of the central portion is more or less rocky while the rest of the State is mostly an alluvial plain, covered, where not cultivated, by a thick growth of knee deep grass.

The population of the State according to the Census of 1891 was 1,25,516. Between 1881 and 1921 the State lost from famines and epidemics, nearly half of its population, so much so, that in 1921 it stood at 77,734. By 1931 its numbers were on the up grade, a satisfactory progress showing a steady increase. It stands now at 1,04,123 of whom 54,600 are males and 49,527 females, which shows that the population still remains less by 21,000 persons than it was in 1891. The density of population per square mile is 124. The percentage of variation since 1931 is +21.4. Out of the total population of 1,04,127 as many as 91,707 are Hindus (48,000 males and 43,707 females), 7585 Muslims (4055 males and 3530 females), 2754 Jains (1473 males and 1281 females), 2026 Tribes (1042 males and 984 females) and other 55 (30 males and 25 females). 21,000 is the figure for urban population while 83,000 for rural. The percentage of literacy is 6.5.

Leaving aside the three towns viz. (1) Kishangarh, (2) Sarwar and (3) Rupnagar which are more or less industrialised, the condition of life all over the State is mostly rural. The people generally live in mud houses and detached hamlets. They are simple and their wants are but few. The shackles of the money lender, however, are as tight as ever and the State with its limited resources has not so far been able to achieve any marked success in this direction. The Co-operative Department which has recently been established in this State is, however, doing its best to combat this evil. One important factor which has always to be borne in mind when considering the agriculturists of this State, as of other States in Rajputana, is the liability of the territory they inhabit to recurring periods of famine with their ghastly toll of human and animal life. Such a calamity is always present in their imagination and certainly imparts a tinge of pessimism to their out-look on life.

The annual income of the State excluding the Jagir lands is, on the average, about 7½ lacs.

The ruling family of Kishangarh are the Rajputs of the Rathore clan of the House of Jodhpur. The founder of the State, Maharaja Kishan Singhji was the second son of Maharaja Udai Singhji of Jodhpur. He conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh and became its Ruler under the sign manual of the Mogal Emperor Akbar in the year 1594. In 1818 a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance and unity of interest was concluded between Maharaja Kalyan Singhji and the British Government. In 1908 the Government of India recognised the title of "Umdae Rajahae Buland Makan" conferred in 1707 by the Emperor Bahadur Shah on Maharaja Raj Singhji, whose predecessor Maharaja Man Singhji had been granted the title of "Umdae Rajahae" by the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1698.

The Ruler of the Kishangarh State is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State does not pay any tribute to the Imperial Government.

The Ruling family have marriage alliances with Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Rewa, Kutch, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Sirahi, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Jhalawar.

His Highness the Maharaja.

The present Maharaja, who is the 19th ruler of the State, is His Highness Umdae Rajahae Buland Makani Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shri Sumer Singhji Bahadur. He was born on the 27th January, 1929, and was adopted by His late Highness Maharajadhiraj Dixit Yagyanarain Singhji Bahadur whom he succeeded on the 24th April, 1939.

His Highness remained throughout both the academic sessions at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and spent his summer vacations at Mount Abu.

He is progressing very well in his studies as well as in games. He stood first in his class from the beginning to the end of the School year 1942-43. "Easily the best games player in this division. He has ability, pluck, and games-sense. Is particularly good at football, hockey, tennis, and athletic sports. I expect to see him make his mark as a fine sportsman one day", says the Games Master. Of his riding, Mr. M. A. McCanlis, Principal of the Mayo College observes, "A good and very plucky rider, he has a strong seat, sits well down in his saddle and is easy on his horse". Of his conduct in the Boarding house, the House Matron Mrs. Tubbs says, "A jolly, well-behaved boy, who has been a great help as Assistant House Captain." The Principal Mr. M. A. McCanlis remarks at another place, "A boy of great possibilities, very plucky, active of body and mind, a good sportsman and in most respects very level-headed. He shows decided powers of leadership but he will have to be careful that success does not turn his head. I feel sure that it wont, provided he is on his guard."

Death of Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba.

Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba Khichanji, the consort of His late Highness Maharaja Yagyanarain Singhji, breathed her last on the 15th May, 1943. Her late Highness was keeping indifferent health for some time past. On the 13th May, 1943, all of a sudden, her condition became grave, and notwithstanding the best medical aid that could be made available, she did not recover. The whole State was plunged into grief at this sudden calamity. General mourning was observed throughout the State and as a mark of respect all the public offices, Courts, Schools, Mill, and Bazars were closed for three days and the playing of the *Nobat* in the fort was stopped for twelve days. As *Nuktas* are banned by law in the State, no *Nukta* was performed. Brahmans were, however, fed in charity on the 12th day of Her Highness' death.

Important Visits.

Samvat 1998.

Mr. C. G. Herbert, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Agent at Jaipur paid a visit to Kishangarh on the 24th November, 1941. He paid another visit to this place on the 24th March, 1942.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Bhopal Singhji Bahadur G. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., of Udaipur paid a condolence visit to Kishangarh on the 23rd February, 1942, in connection with the demise of His late Highness Maharajadhiraj Dixit Yagyanarain Singhji Saheb Bahadur.

Major H. M. Poulton, C. I. E., Political Agent at Jaipur paid a visit to Kishangarh on the 24th August, 1942.

Samvat, 1999.

The Rajadhiraj of Shahpura paid visits to Kishangarh on the 11th November, 1942, and the 23rd January, 1943. He paid a condolence visit on the 11th June, 1943 after the demise of Her Highness the senior Maji Saheba Khichanji.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel G.V.B. Gillan, C.I.E., Resident for Rajputana paid a visit to Kishangarh on the 21st December, 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel H.M. Poulton, C.I.E., Political Agent at Jaipur paid visits to Kishangarh on the following dates:—

20th December, 1942.

8th January, 1943.

15th February, 1943.

8th July, 1943, and

16th August, 1943.

Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

The birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor fell on the 12th June, 1942 in Samvat 1998, and on the 8th June, 1943 in Samvat 1999. In accordance with the wish of His Majesty no celebrations were observed on both the occasions.

Administration.

The Political Agent at Jaipur is the Ex-officio Supervisor of the Minority Administration.

The administration of the State was carried on by a Council of four Members, the personnel of which was as follows:—

Chief Member— ... Rao Bahadur Lala Kesari Singh, B.A., LL.B.,
(1-11-41 to 30-6-42).

Dewan Bahadur Dr. L.R. Sikund, M.A., Ph. D.,
Bar-at-Law, (1-7-42 to 31-10-43).

Revenue Member— ... Munshi Omrao Behari Mathur, B. Sc.,
(1-11-41 to 31-10-43).

Development Member—... Pt. Harihar Swaroop Sharma, B. A.,
(1-11-41 to 31-10-43).

Home Member— ... Mr. Narain Dass Mehta, B.A.,
(1-11-41 to 31-10-43).

Mr. Govind Ram Gupta, M.A., LL.B., was Secretary to the State Council from 1-11-41 to 31-1-42. Afterwards, on the reorganisation of the Council offices into a Central Secretariat under the name of the Mahakma Khas, he was appointed Secretary, Mahakma Khas, which office he held for the remaining period under review.

Munshi Faiyaz Ali Khan, M. A., was appointed Council Secretary on 1-2-42 and he remained on that post for the remaining period under review.

There were altogether 134 sittings of the Council during Samvat 1998, and 124 during Samvat 1999, as against 98 of Samvat 1997. The Council disposed of 1,476 cases during Samvat 1998, and 1405 during Samvat 1999, as against 1,184 during Samvat 1997.

Annexure I gives the revised distribution of work in the portfolios of the Members of Council.

Annexure II gives a list of important appointments made and transfers effected during the period under review.

Constitutional Changes.

The administration of the State was formerly carried on through various offices, viz (1) Council Office (2) Finance and Judicial Department (3) Revenue Department (4) Development Department and (5) Home Department. The Foreign and Political work used to be dealt with through the English Office, and confidential papers through the Chief Member's Confidential Office. There was also a Munshigiri Office which kept old and valuable records in its custody and prepared Sanads and Pattas. These offices continued up till 31st January, 1942. From the 1st February, 1942, a scheme for the re-organisation of the aforesaid offices into a Central Secretariat was introduced. As a result thereof these offices were abolished and the Secretariat with four Branches and a Central Record was organised under the name of the Muhakma Khas under the supervision of the Secretary. This arrangement continued throughout the Samvat year 1999 also without any change.

Administrative Reforms.

The Minority Administration was responsible for the following changes and improvements during the period under review:—

Samvat 1998.

1. Promulgation of Rules for grant of pension to State servants.
2. Framing of leave Rules.
3. Enactment of Usurious Loans Act.
4. Enactment of Soldiers Litigation Act.
5. Establishment of the Recruitment Board and framing of rules for its working.
6. Organisation of the National War Front in the State.
7. The introduction of price control measures similar to those in the adjoining British Indian districts and neighbouring States.
8. Reorganisation of the charities and opening of a house for the destitute and the disabled.
9. Selling of grain at a concession rate to lower paid State employees.

10. Granting lease of the State distillery for 5 years to Messrs. Kaikobad Edulji and Bahram Shah Elavia & Co.
11. Abolition of Hakumat Arain and reshuffling of the Tehsils in the remaining three Hakumats viz, Sadar, Sarwar, and Rupnagar, and abolition of the Tehsils of Sargoan, Sandolian, Gothiana, and Lallai.
12. Grant of contracts for fishing in certain tanks.
13. Initiation of the Co-operative movement in the State and appointment of a Co-operative Inspector for the purpose.
14. Commutation of the service of Mutsaddi Jagirdars. These Jagirdars whose number is about 30 are holding hereditary Jagirs for which they were required to render service in the Civil departments of the State. It has now been decided that Mutsaddi Jagirdars who enter State service shall get the graded pay of the post and the whole income of the Jagir would be deducted therefrom. Mutsaddi Jagirdars not rendering any service to the State shall have to pay Sadh-Chha-Anni i. e. six and a half annas in every rupee from the income of their Jagirs.
15. Introduction of a scheme of graded salaries to all State employees.
16. Sale of land in Madanganj which brought to the State a net income of about a lac and a quarter.

Samvat 1999.

1. Payment of Rs. 1, 72, 295/ towards the clearance of the debt owed by the State.
2. Promulgation of rules regarding petition writers.
3. Enactment of the Kishangarh Pleaders Act.
4. Enactment of the Kishangarh Court fees Act.
5. Enactment of an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.
6. Promulgation of rules regarding disposal of property of persons dying intestate.
7. Enactment of the Motor Vehicles Act.
8. Promulgation of rules regarding the sale and possession of denatured spirit.
9. Enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Act.
10. Enactment of the Municipal Act.
11. Enactment of the Co-operative Societies Act.
12. Enactment of the Factories Act.
13. Launching of a scheme for the construction of a new hospital to be called the "Yagyanarain Hospital" to commemorate the memory of His late Highness Maharaja Yagyanarain Singhji. This scheme is estimated to cost more than a lakh and a half. A sum of Rs. 77,000/- has already

been subscribed in this behalf by the leading citizens of Madanganj, and Kishangarh.

14. Initiation of the "Grow More Food" campaign and cultivation of about 30,000 bighas of Banjar land on concessional rates.
15. Granting lease of the Electric Power House to Messrs. Kanhaiyalal Lohawala and Co.

Advisory Board.

With a view to ascertain the needs and views of the people of the State regarding matters of public concern and in order to train them for progressive association in the Government of the State, the Advisory Board was inaugurated at Kishangarh on the 24th October, 1939. The Members of this Board are nominated by the Darbar for a term of three years. The term of the first batch of the nominated members being over, fresh nominations were made during Samvat 1998. To give more representation to the agricultural interest in the State suitable amendments were made in the constitution of the Board which now consists of:—

(a) State officers of the Kishangarh town.	3
(b) Hakims of Parganas.	3
(c) Tazimi Sardars.	2
(d) Muafi-holders.	2
(e) Practising Lawyers.	2
(f) Bankers, merchants and shopkeepers.	4
(g) Members of Municipalities.	2
(h) Members representing Agriculture.	8
(i) Members representing Industries.	2
(j) Members representing Labour.	2
	<hr/>
	30

Total.....

The following are the subjects on which the Advisory Board may make suggestions to the Darbar:—

(a) 1. Agriculture.

2. Irrigation.

3. Industries.

4. Trade.

5. Rural uplift.

6. Education.

7. Medical relief, sanitation and vaccination.

8. Veterinary work.

auspices of

other places
the subjects
faiths and

9. Social legislation.
10. Roads, wells, tanks, and buildings of public utility.
11. Co-operative movements.

(b) A special subject may be introduced for discussion with the permission of the Chairman, provided:—

1. It would lead to the formation of considered opinion on a point of vital interest to the public.
2. It would ventilate any grievance of the public.

The Board thus serves as a constitutional channel through which the grievances and requirements of the public are regularly brought to the notice of the State Administration.

Pandit Harihar Swaroop Sharma B. A., Development Member of Council was the President of the Board throughout the period under review.

The Board has had eight sittings since its inception.

The following statement gives a summary of the work done by the Advisory Board at the last three sessions which were held on the 13th April, 1942, the 21st December, 1942, and the 20th May, 1943.

Serial No.	Detail.	6th sitting of the Board.	7th sitting of the Board.	8th sitting of the Board.	Total.
1.	Proposals adopted by the Board unanimously or by a majority	5	19	5	29
2.	Proposals dropped for want of seconders or the opinion of the majority being against them	2	4	4	10
3.	Proposals amalgamated with other proposals ... ..	...	2	...	2
4.	Proposals postponed for future consideration	2	...	...	2
5.	Proposals withdrawn	2	6	8	16
6.	Proposals not permitted by the Chairman to be discussed at the Board	1	1	...	2
	Total	12	32	17	61

National War Front.

The National War Front movement continued to work in the State throughout the period under review. The organiser of the movement is the Home Member of Council. There is at the capital a Central War Committee and in the districts Sub-committees.

The Central War Committee is presided over by the Home Member and consists of 3 other members and an honorary Secretary.

The district sub-committees are presided over by the Pargana Hakims and consist of official as well as non-official members.

The Central War Committee is responsible for determination of the policy of the movement under the guidance and general supervision of the Chief Member of Council. The work of the sub-committees is directed by the Central Committee.

The Central Committee generally met twice during each month and the sub-committees also had had numerous meetings. From the very outset attempt was made to keep up the morale of the people by effective propaganda. This object was achieved by the regular distribution of war literature in English, Hindi, and Urdu, by contradicting false rumours, and by keeping the people informed of the true and exact situation regarding the war through public lectures, cinema shows etc.

The State contributed Rs 1,000/- during Samvat 1998 and an equal amount during Samvat 1999 to the War Fund. The State officials contributed Rs. 6,675/- to that fund during the period under review. Rs. 87,692/- were invested by the State during Samvat 1998 and Rs. 80,000/- more during Samvat 1999 in the War Loan.

Since the outbreak of war upto the end of Samvat 1999, 153 recruits were enlisted in the army from this State of whom 35 were enlisted during Samvat 1999.

Schemes for affording facilities for serving soldiers and their dependents were introduced from time to time.

Tunisia Day (African Victory Day) was celebrated in the State on the 21st May, 1943 in honour of the great victory achieved by the British and Allied Armies in North Africa in the following manner :—

- (1) a public holiday was observed throughout the State.
- (2) Poor were fed and grain was distributed free to them.
- (3) A public meeting was held at Kishangarh under the auspices of the National War Front.
- (4) Prayers were offered in the temples, mosques and other places of worship throughout the State by all classes of the subjects of the Darbar according to their respective faiths and religious beliefs.
- (5) A prisoner was released from the Central Jail.

The United Nations Day which fell on the 14th June, 1943 was celebrated with the same vigour as the African Victory Day. On this day—

- (1) The public buildings were illuminated and decorated with United Nations' flags.
- (2) Parade of the Fauj was held.
- (3) Prayers were offered as on the Tunisia day throughout the State.
- (4) A public meeting was held at Kishangarh under the auspices of the National War Front where lectures were delivered by prominent citizens and poems suited to the occasion were read.

Security in Public Services.

Pension Rules and Leave Rules on the model of those prevalent in British India were introduced and security of tenure in the public services was assured. A Recruiting Board presided over by the Chief Member of Council and with the Home Member of Council and the Chief Judge of the High Court as members has also been set up since November, 1941, to select candidates for recruitment to the ministerial service in the State. The question of the introduction of the provisions for security in public services on the lines of the Civil Service Regulations is under consideration.

Training of sub-ordinate personnel.

(APART FROM THE POLICE.)

Owing to its very small size and the slender financial resources, the State cannot afford to make its own arrangement for training sub-ordinate civil personnel. Attempt is, however, made to arrange for the training of as many local candidates as possible, in different departments of the State administration with due regard to the requirements of the State, by sending them to suitable places outside, where arrangements for such training exist. For example, for the Excise training, candidates are sent to the Excise Training Class at Nasik and Nagpur. In the Education Department Graduates are sent to the Government Training College Ajmer for B. T. Courses. In the Medical Department two candidates are undergoing training in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Course at the King Edward Memorial Medical School at Indore. A proposal for training local graduates in Treasury and Accounts work is already under consideration.

Begar.

Begar and Birar have been totally abolished.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The financial year of the State begins on the 1st November, and ends on the 31st October, every year.

The Finance Department consisting of two sections Accounts and Audit, and the Treasury is directly in the portfolio of the Chief Member of Council who is also the Finance Member of the State. The Audit and Accounts section is in charge of the State Accountant, and Mr. Sita Ram was the State Accountant, throughout the period under review. The Central Treasury at Kishangarh is in the charge of the Treasury officer. The two Sub-Treasuries at Sarwar and Rupnagar are under the respective Hakims of the Parganas. The Accounts section tabulates the receipts and expenditures of the state under the various major and sub-heads. It examines vouchers on preaudit system. The State Auditor audits the accounts of all the departments in the State. Remittances are sent to the Central Treasury when there is sufficient balance in hand after encashing cheques issued to meet expenses of each Hakumat. The Central Treasury keeps an account of Judicial and non-Judicial stamps of the State.

The Finance Member is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget (which is not published) and its presentation to the State Council and to the Political Agent in his capacity as Supervisor of the minority administration. These estimates are prepared by the various Heads of offices and Departments and sent to the Accounts and Audit office. The Accounts office scrutinises these estimates and forwards them, with such changes as are considered necessary, to the Members in charge of the Departments for further scrutiny who in their turn submit the estimates direct to the Finance Member and obtain his approval. As soon as the estimates have been thus approved, the Finance Member returns the estimates to the Audit Office where they are consolidated and resubmitted to the Finance Member to be presented to the State Council for discussion on the financial position of the State as a whole. The Budget is then submitted to the Political Agent in his capacity as Supervisor of the minority administration for formal sanction. The sub-ordinate departments are not authorised to spend beyond the sanctioned allotments in the budget. If any expenditure in excess of what is allotted in the budget is considered necessary, it cannot be incurred without the previous sanction of the State Council. The State Council can sanction re-appropriation of funds from one budget head to another for expenditure on any purpose sanctioned by the appropriate authority. In cases of extra expenditure not sanctioned in the Budget sanction of the Political Agent (as Supervisor) is essential.

A statement showing the financial position of the State in Samvat 1998 is given in Annexure IV. It will be observed that the balance in hand at the commencement of the year (1941-42) was Rs. 1,76,262/4/3 (cash in hand in all the Central and the sub-Treasuries Rs. 1,37,920/13/6 and value of grain stored in the Saman-ki-Haveli Rs. 38,341/6/9). The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 5,36,388/5/9½ (Ordinary) and Rs. 4,50,470/11/5 (Extra-ordinary) bringing the total receipts (including the opening balance of

Rs. 1,76,262/4/3 on the 1.11.41) to Rs. 11,63,121/5/5½. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,99,003/13/ (ordinary) and Rs. 4,69,844/11/3 (Extra-ordinary) bringing the total to Rs. 10,68,846/1/11½ leaving a balance of Rs. 94,273/3/6 at the close of the year. The increase in the ordinary expenditure which amounted to Rs. 99,003/13/6½ in Samvat 1998 (1941-42) as compared with the sum of Rs. 5,08,021/3/3 of Samvat 1997 (1940-41) is due to increased expenditure on settlement operations, Public Works, and under Miscellaneous expenditure.

The budget heads according to which the budget was prepared so far were considered to be unsystematic and defective. They were therefore revised and classified under 'Major' 'Minor' and 'sub-Head'. The revised budget heads were introduced from the beginning of the Samvat year 1998 (1941-42). Owing to the change that has been introduced, it has not been found feasible to classify all income and expenditure for Samvat 1997 under all the appropriate heads of accounts newly opened. It is therefore not possible to compare the actual receipts and expenditure for Samvat 1998 with the actuals for Samvat 1997 and to furnish reasons for variations under each major head of account.

Investments and Liabilities, (Samvat 1998).

The assets of the State amounted to Rs. 2,68,115/9/10 while the liabilities came to Rs. 6,33,798/-/3 as detailed below:—

<i>Assets.</i>		Rs.	as.	ps.
Deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, Ajmer	...	68,150	3	4
Deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur	...	18,745	11	9
Deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, Muttra	...	12,950	2	0
Deposits with R. B. Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand, Madanganj @5½% per annum.	...	50,000	0	0
Deposit with Messrs. Gambhirmal Juharmal, Ajmer	...	30,000	0	0
Amount outstanding against Raoraja Bijaisingh of Thal (Kishangarh)	... ..	2,059,	8	9
Money advanced to the Co-operative Loan Fund	...	45,210	0	0
Shares in the Rajputana Cotton Press Co, Beawar	...	10,000	0	0
Amount due from the legal representatives of Kothari Baldeo Singh Hansraj on the security of their share in the Cotton Press Kishangarh amount- ing to -2/3 in a rupee	... ..	10,000	0	0
State's share in the Cotton Press Madanganj amounting to -4/- in a rupee	... ..	20,000	0	0
Total	...	2,68,115	9	10

<i>Liabilities.</i>	Rs.	as.	ps.
Loan from the Jaipur State	2,11,906	4	0
Cheques awaiting encashment	13,971	5	3
Loan from the Co-operative Fund	16,264	6	0
Loan from the Pocket Money Fund	1,60,799	13	6
Loan from the Court of Wards	27,856	3	6
Loan from the deposits in the Treasury	3,000	0	0
Total	4,33,798	0	3

Muhnot Sajjansingh was the officer of the Central Treasury from 1-11-41 to 9-5-42 and was succeeded by Muhnot Budhsingh who remained in charge of the Treasury from 10-5-42 to 31-10-42.

The Working of the Central Treasury during Samvat 1998 is summarised as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Opening balance on 1-11-1941	1,25,422	1	1½
Receipts during the year	5,36,388	5	9½
Total	6,61,810	6	11
Expenditure during the year	5,99,003	13	6½
Closing balance at the end of the year. (Samvat year 1998)	62,806	9	4½

A statement showing the financial position of the State for Samvat 1999 (1942-43) as compared with Samvat 1998 and giving detailed reasons for variation in income and expenditure of the two years is appended as Annexure V. The balance in-hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 94,273/3/6 (cash in hand in all the Central and Sub-Treasuries Rs. 47,283/9/1½ and value of grain stored in Saman-ki-Haveli Rs. 46,989/10/4½). The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 12,76,166/15/9½ (ordinary) and Rs. 10,36,069/9/5 (Extra-ordinary) bringing the total receipts (including the opening balance of Rs. 94,273/3/6 on the 1-11-1942) to Rs. 24,06,509/12/8½. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,44,746/8/10½ (Ordinary) and Rs. 16,56,293/5/7 (Extra-ordinary) bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 23,01,040/7/1½ leaving a balance of Rs. 1,05,469/5/7 at the close the year.

Investments and Liabilities, (Samvat 1999).

The assets of the State amounted to Rs. 4,59,273/1/7, while the liabilities came to Rs. 2,89,807/13/9 as detailed below:—

<i>Assets.</i>	Rs.	as.	ps.
Deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, Ajmer.	3,0990	5	4

			Rs.	as.	ps.
Deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur	...	...	19,019	14	0
Deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, Muttra	...	...	19,998	2	0
Deposits with R. B. Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand Madanganj at $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum	...	...	3,00,000	0	0
Amount outstanding against Raoraja Bijaisingh of Thal (Kishangarh)	...	...	2,059	8	9
Money advanced to Co-operative Loan Fund	...	...	43,555	7	3
Shares in the Rajputana Cotton Press Co., Beawar	...	...	10,000	0	0
Amount due from the legal representatives of Kothari Baldeo Singh Hansraj on the security of their shares in the cotton press 'Kishangarh' amounting to $-\frac{2}{3}$ in a rupee	...	...	13,649	12	3
State's share in the Cotton Press Madanganj amount to $-\frac{4}{4}$ in a rupee	...	...	20,000	0	0
Total	...	...	4,59,273	1	7

Liabilities.

			Rs.	as.	ps.
Loan from the Jaipur State	...	...	1,05,430	1	6
Loan from the Co-operative Fund	...	...	16,264	6	0
Loan from the Pocket Money	...	...	1,43,010	13	6
Loan from the Court of Wards	...	...	3,131	3	6
Loan from the Deposits in the Treasury	...	...	3,000	0	0
Cheques awaiting payment	...	...	13,971	5	3
Total	...	...	2,89,807	13	9

The working of the Central Treasury during Samvat 1999 is summarised as follows:—

			Rs.	as.	ps.
Opening balance on 1-11-1942	...	...	43,433	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Receipts during the year	...	...	9,85,564	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Total	...	...	10,28,997	13	8
Expenditure	...	...	9,74,268	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Closing balance at the end of the year	...	...	54,629	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY.

Mr. J. L. Mital, M.A., LL.B., continued to be the Chief Judge throughout the period under review. He is a part-time officer. Up to the end of January, 1943 he used to visit Kishangarh every month, staying here for a week. Afterwards, the number of visits was curtailed and Mr. Mital now visits Kishangarh every three months, staying here for 8 days each time.

Mr. Kishanlal M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Puisne Judge. He is a whole-time officer.

The most important step in the progress of the Judicial Administration of the State was the establishment of the High Court which was created by the Kishangarh High Court Act No. 1 of 1941. The High Court is now the highest Court of Civil and Criminal Justice in the State and is entirely independent of the executive. The Judiciary enjoys perfect security of service and is assured of stability in the tenure of their posts.

The entire Judicial Administration was re-organised in Samvat 1997, the fundamental idea being to separate the Judiciary from the Executive, from top to bottom. Formerly in the districts i. e. Sarwar, Arain, and Rupnagar, the Hakims (Revenue officers) used to deal with Civil and Criminal cases with the result that Judicial work could not be given the full attention it deserved and its quality also suffered. As this system was found to be defective, the Judicial Courts in all the districts were separated from the executive from 1-11-1941 and placed directly under the charge of the Judicial officers working at the head-quarters, who were appointed part-time Judge-Magistrates for the Courts in the districts which they visited every month for about a week. Each Court was placed in charge of one officer and the system of work in the Courts in the districts was regulated and brought in line with the work at the Head-quarters. The powers and jurisdiction of all the Courts were revised and with a view to expediting disposal without impairing efficiency all the Civil Judges were invested with Small Causes powers up to a certain limit and all the Magistrates were given summary powers for certain cases of a petty nature.

A list of the Courts functioning in the State with their powers and jurisdiction is given as Annexure VI.

A uniform scale of process-fees leviable in stamps was introduced in Samvat 1997 and is yielding satisfactory result.

An efficient bar being an essential requisite, the Pleaders Act. No. 1 of 1943 was passed and a more liberal policy was adopted by throwing open legal practice in the State to experienced lawyers practising outside the State, subject to certain regulations. This policy is working satisfactorily without any hardship to local pleaders. The Bar Association established sometime ago is making slow but steady progress. During Samvat 1998 nine licenses were issued to local pleaders, three to local Mukhtars and eight legal practitioners from outside obtained permission to practise here, out of whom two obtained an annual license. During Samvat 1999, eleven licences were issued to loca

pleaders, two to local Mukhtars, and twelve legal practitioners from outside obtained permission here, of whom three obtained an annual licence.

Petition writers and Stamp vendors.

The Rules regarding the petition writers in the State were passed and published in the State Gazette dated the 1st April, 1943. Under these rules 16 licences were issued 7 for Kishangarh and 9 for the Mofussil, while the number of stamp vendors was 21 (7 for Kishangarh and 14 for the Mofussil).

The legislative Branch created during Samvat 1997 is making steady progress and has prepared several important measures of legislation suited to local conditions.

A well equipped law library is an essential requisite of the department. An attempt was made in Samvat 1997 to make a modest start with a grant placed at the disposal of the High Court. During Samvat 1998 some up-to-date law books were added to the High Court Library. Judicial officers are making free use of the library. The total number of books in the library was 423 (excluding some sets of All India Reporter) at the end of Samvat 1998. There being 255 books in the library during Samvat 1997, 83 new books were added to the library during Samvat 1999 bringing the total to 506. Every subordinate Court including the Pargana Courts has been furnished with an up-to-date set of popular editions of law books of every day need.

Work done by each Court. (High Court).

The opening balance of the cases in Samvat 1998 was 10. In Samvat 1998 the number of cases instituted was 134 and the number of cases disposed of was 132, the closing balance at the end of the year i. e. on 31st October 1942, being 12. During Samvat 1998 the Bench disposed of 107 cases; while the Chief Judge sitting alone decided 7 cases. 13 cases were disposed of by the Puisne Judge.

The opening balance of cases in Samvat 1999 was 12. 135 new cases were instituted during the year bringing the total to 147. Out of these, 124 were disposed of, the closing balance at the end of Samvat 1999 (31st October, 1943) being 23. During the year the Bench disposed of 78 cases while the Puisne Judge sitting alone decided 46 cases.

The income of the High Court from Court fees and copying fees etc. was Rs 1, 600/- during Samvat 1998, and Rs, 3, 910/- during Samvat 1999.

Supervision.

The High Court exercises the power of control and supervision over all the Civil and Criminal Courts in the State. For that purpose the High Court issues circulars and standing orders from time to time to regulate the practice and procedure of the Courts. 78 Circulars and Standing Orders were issued by the Chief Judge during Samvat 1997, 56 during Samvat 1998, and 18 during Samvat 1999.

During Samvat 1998 the Puisne Judge inspected all the Courts in the Sadar and the Pargana Courts at Rupnagar and Arain. The remarks of the Chief Judge on the inspection notes were communicated to those concerned for

guidance. Some points were personally discussed by the Chief Judge in the presence of the Judicial officers concerned and necessary orders were passed.

During Samvat 1999 the Chief Judge inspected all the Courts in the Sadar while the Puisne Judge inspected all the Courts in the Mofussil.

District and Sessions Court.

Mr. Radheylal Jaiswal, B.A., LL. B., was the District and Sessions Judge from 1st November 1941 to 6th July, 1942, when his services were dispensed with and Mr. Sardar Singh B. Sc., LL. B., was appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge. He held the office throughout the remaining period under review. The District and Sessions Judge is also ex-officio District Magistrate for the whole State.

The District Court has been authorised to deal with all matters relating to insolvency, guardianship, succession certificate and probate etc. It hears and decides appeals against the decisions of the subordinate courts in accordance with the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

The District Judge is also the Registrar for the whole State for purposes of registration of documents.

As there was no Registrar for the registration of companies under the Company law, the State Council at the instance of the High Court was pleased to appoint the District and Sessions Judge as the Registrar under the Companies Act, for the whole State.

In this Court the total number of cases instituted in Samvat 1998 was 157, while the total disposal was 153. The opening balance in November, 1941 was 47, and the closing balance at the end of October 1942 was 51. There was only one Sessions case pending at the end of the year.

The total number of cases instituted during Samvat 1999 was 213, while the total number of cases disposed of 220. The closing balance at the end of October, 1943 was 44. There was one Sessions case pending at the end of the period under review.

The income of the Court from court fees during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 2699/-, and during Samvat 1999, Rs. 5405/-.

The income from the registration of companies during Samvat 1998 amounted to Rs. 1,708/-, and to Rs. 2,460/- during Samvat 1999.

Small Causes Court.

As the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court was limited only to the town of Kishangarh including Madanganj instead of the whole Kishangarh Pargana, and as it exercises powers in respect of suits of a small cause nature arising within such limits after 1st January, 1941, there was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases in this Court. This showed that there was not sufficient work for a whole-time Judge and the post of separate Judge to preside over the Small Causes Court therefore was brought under reduction and the duties of the Judge Small Causes Court, were combined with

those of the District and Sessions Judge. This arrangement proved economical without in any way impairing the efficiency.

Mr. Sardarsingh B. Sc., LL. B., was the Judge, Small Cause Court till 6th December, 1941, when he was succeeded by Purohit Shrikishandas B. A. LL., B., First Class Magistrate, Kishangarh, who worked till 28-3-42. Thereafter the work of this Court was entrusted to the District and Sessions Judge till 30-5-42, when the post of the Judge, Small Cause Court was brought under reduction and his work was combined with the work of the District and Sessions Judge. The arrangement lasted upto the end of the period under review.

The total number of cases instituted including execution cases in the Small Causes Court during Samvat 1998 was 570, and the total number of cases disposed of 924. The opening balance in November 1941 was 639, while the closing balance at the end of October, 1942, was 285, .

The total number of cases instituted during Samvat 1999 (including execution cases) was 873, and the total number of cases disposed of was 860. The closing balance at the end of the period under review was 262. .

The income of the Court during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 1.261/-, and during S. 1999 it was Rs. 1,333/-.

Court of the Civil Judge, Kishangarh.

This Court has jurisdiction to try all Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- in value in the Pargana of Kishangarh including the town of Kishangarh and Madanganj. From the 1st September, 1941, the Civil Judge, Kishangarh, was empowered to try as a Court of Small Causes, suits of a Small Cause nature not exceeding Rs. 50/- in value arising within the Pargana of Kishangarh i. e., outside the town of Kishangarh (including Madanganj). The Civil Judge, Kishangarh, continued to work as sub-Registrar for the Kishangarh Pargana (including Kishangarh Town and Madanganj).

Mr. V. V. Halve, B. A., LL. B., was the Civil Judge throughout the period under review. He was also a part-time Judge-Magistrate for the Pargana Court, Rupnagar, exercising powers of a 1st class Magistrate.

The total number of cases instituted including execution cases in this Court was 805 and the total number of cases disposed of was 794. The opening balance in November, 1941 was 646, while the closing balance at the end of October was 657.

The total number of cases instituted during Samvat 1999, including the execution cases was 1992, and the number of cases disposed of was 1607. The closing balance at the end of the period under review was 1042.

The income of the Court from Court fees, copying fees etc. during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 5,271/-, and during Samvat 1999 Rs. 8,763/-.

The income of the Court from registration of documents during Samvat 1998 was, Rs. 5,002/-, and during Samvat 1999 Rs. 10,155/-.

Court of the First Class Magistrate, Kishangarh.

The jurisdiction of the First Class Magistrate, Kishangarh, was limited to pargana Kishangarh, including Madanganj. The First Class Magistrate, Kishangarh, was invested under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with summary powers for certain cases and certain additional powers were also conferred upon him.

Purohit Shrikishanadas was the First Class Magistrate Kishangarh, till 5th December, 1941, when he was succeeded by Mr. Sardar Singh who worked till 6th August, 1942, when Mr. Jwalaprasad Mathur was appointed to officiate as Magistrate 1st Class. He held office upto the 13th December 1942, when the permanent incumbent Mr. Shri Krishanadas Purohit resumed his duties. Mr. Purohit worked till 14th May 1943, when he again went on leave owing to ill health and Mr. Jwala Prasad Mathur was again appointed to officiate as Magistrate I Class. He continued till 29th August, 1943 when he was relieved by Mr. Shri Krishanadas Purohit.

The total number of cases instituted in this Court during Samvat 1998 was 185, and the total number of cases disposed of 171. The opening balance in November, 1941 was 18, while the closing balance at the end of the year was 32.

The total number of cases instituted during S. 1999 was 251, and the number of cases disposed of 246. The closing balance at the end of October 1943 was 37.

The income of the Court during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 1298/-, and during Samvat 1999 Rs 3,253/- .

On the abolition of the Arain Court the cases pending in the Court of Judge-Magistrate Arain were transferred for disposal to the 1st Class Magistrate Kishangarh.

The total number of cases instituted including execution cases arising out of the Arain Court was 8, which the total disposal was 221. The opening balance in November, 1942 was 347, while the closing balance at the end of October, 1943, was 123.

The income of the Court during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 273/- .

Court of Honorary Magistrates, Kishangarh.

There is a Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Kishangarh which exercises the powers of a third class Magistrate. The Bench tries such cases as are transferred to it by the First Class Magistrate, Kishangarh.

Mehta Madansingh and Seth Amarchand Parekh constituted the Bench of Honorary Magistrates throughout the period under review.

The total number of cases instituted in this Court in Samvat 1998 was 10, and the total number of cases disposed of was 18. The opening balance in November, 1941 was 9 and the closing balance at the end of October, 1942 was 1.

those of the District and Sessions Judge. This arrangement proved economical without in any way impairing the efficiency.

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Mehta Madansingh and Seth Amarchand Parekh constituted the Bench of Honorary Magistrates throughout the period under review.

The total number of cases instituted in this Court in Samvat 1998 was 10, and the total number of cases disposed of was 18. The opening balance in November, 1941 was 9 and the closing balance at the end of October, 1942 was 1.

The total number of cases instituted during the Samvat year 1999 was 18, and the total number of cases disposed of during the period 19. The closing balance at the end of October 1943 was nil.

The income of this Court during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 93/-, and during Samvat 1999, Rs 37.

Pargana Courts.

The part-time Judge-Magistrates who presided over the Courts at Sarwar, Rupnagar and Arain exercised the same powers as were exercised by the officers presiding over the civil and criminal courts at Kishangarh. Each of these officers was the Sub-Registrar for the area under his charge.

One thing worthy of note during Samvat 1998 was that a change was effected in the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts in the Parganas and Sadar from July, 1942. With the abolition of Arain Hakumat, the separate Court of the Judge-Magistrate Arain, was brought under reduction to correspond with the territorial re-adjustment of the three Hakumats viz, Sadar, Rupnagar and Sarwar. Consequently the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the Civil Judge, Kishangarh, the Court of the 1st Class Magistrate, Kishangarh and the Courts of the Judge-Magistrates Sarwar, and Rupnagar was re-adjusted in accordance with the territorial redistribution of the three parganas for revenue purposes.

On the abolition of the Arain Court, the cases pending in that Court on 30th June 1942 were transferred for disposal to the 1st Class Magistrate, Kishangarh, who was till then in charge of the Arain Court.

The Arain and Rupnagar Courts were presided over by Mr. Sardar Singh and Mr. Halve respectively, while the Sarwar Court was presided over by Mr. Shrikishnadas Purohit, 1st Class Magistrate, Kishangarh, till March, 1941, and thereafter by Mr. Sardar Singh, and after him by Mr. Jwalaprasad Mathur.

Sarwar Court.

The total number of cases instituted including execution cases in the Court at Sarwar during Samvat 1998 was 821, and the total disposal was 787. The opening balance in November 1941 was 521, while the closing balance at the end of October, 1942, was 555.

The total number of cases instituted, including execution cases in the Court at Sarwar, during Samvat 1999 was 1613, and the total disposal was 1755. The closing balance at the end of October, 1943 was 413.

The income of the Court from Court fees and copying fees during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 2,758/- and during Samvat 1999 Rs. 5, 445/-

The income of the Court from Registration during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 500.

Rupnagar Court.

The total number of institutions including execution cases in the Court at Rupnagar during Samvat 1998 was 594, and the total disposal was 644.

The opening balance in November 1941 was 771, while the closing balance at the end of October 1942 was 721. The income of the Court was Rs. 2,995/-.

The total number of cases instituted including the execution cases in the Court at Rupnagar during Samvat 1999 was 1422 while the total disposal was 1502. The closing balance at the end of October 1943 was 641.

The income of the Court from Court fees and copying fees during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 6, 589.

The income from Registration during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 274.

Arain Court.

The total number of cases instituted including execution cases in the Court at Arain was 290, and the total number of cases disposed of was 486. The opening balance in November, 1941 was 537, while the closing balance at the end of the year was 341. The income of the Court was Rs. 1,169.

This Court was abolished as already stated above.

In the Samvat year 1998 the total number of cases instituted in all the Courts was 3566, while the total number of cases disposed of was 4109. The opening balance in the beginning of November, 1941 was 3198, while the closing balance at the end of October, 1942, was 2665, out of which the number of execution cases alone was 2172. Because of famine conditions in the State, the execution of decrees against agriculturists in the State was kept in abeyance until the end of Samvat 1998.

During Samvat 1999 the total number of cases instituted in all the Courts was 6449, while the total number of cases disposed of was 6554. The closing balance at the end of October 1943 was 2590, out of which the number of execution cases was 2015.

The total income from all the Courts in Samvat 1998, was Rs. 19,139/-. Including the registration fees the total income amounted to Rs. 26,690/-. The income from court fees was Rs. 10,100 and that from the process fees Rs. 2,090/-, while the copying fees amounted to Rs. 2375/-.

The total income during Samvat 1999 from all the Courts under the heads court fees, copying fees etc. was Rs. 35,011. The income under the heads registration of documents and registration of joint stock companies was Rs. 10, 929/- and Rs. 2, 460/- respectively. The aggregate income from all sources amounted to Rs. 48,400/- (round).

The budget of expenditure of the Judicial Department for Samvat 1998 was of Rs. 22,364/-, and for Samvat 1999 Rs. 20, 660/-. The figures of income for the two years under review indicate that the department continues to be self-supporting and leaves a surplus revenue to the State.

Detailed statements showing the nature of work done by the various Courts during the period under review are appended as Annexures VII to XII.

Registration.

The number of documents registered in the whole State during Samvat

1998 was 599 and during Samvat 1999, 702. The registration fees during Samvat 1998 amounted to Rs. 5,843/- and during Samvat 1999 to Rs. 10,929/-.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration of Land.

The charge of the portfolio of the administration of land remained with the Revenue Member of Council, Mr. Omrao Behari Mathur B. Sc., throughout the period under review.

Mr. Mathur joined the service of the State in 1939 as Revenue Member of Council. Prior to his coming to this place he had served in the Gwalior State as Settlement Commissioner and a Member of the Revenue Board (1929 to 1937.) While in Gwalior he was also in charge of the Forest and Irrigation departments and of colonisation. Before joining Gwalior State service Mr. Mathur had received training in Settlement work in the United Provinces under Mr. D. C. Hunter I.C.S., and Mr. C. L. Alexander I. C.S., in the year 1912.

The Revenue portfolio comprised the following departments :—

- (1) Survey and Settlement.
- (2) Land Revenue.
- (3) Land Records.
- (4) Jagir.
- (5) Court of Wards.
- (6) Irrigation.
- (7) Agriculture and Gardens.
- (8) Co-operative.
- (9) Veterinary.
- (10) Famine Relief.
- (11) Nazool and
- (12) Saman-ki-Hawali.

Tour and Inspections of the Revenue Member.

The Revenue Member was out on tour for 27 days as against 31 in the previous year. He inspected 2 Hakumats, 10 Tehsils, Agriculture Farms, Grain depot., Gardens, Veterinary Hospital, Palson, Kshetra Brindaban, Kunj Barsana, Bir Bhom and his own office. Several of the Offices were inspected more than once.

(1) Survey and Settlement.

The Kishangarh State has not had any regular Settlement so far. Some thirty years ago a partial Survey of the land was accomplished but the records remained unattested. The maps that were then prepared were also not kept up to date. There is no record of soil classification.

At present there is no record of rights except that of 'Bapi'. The 'Bapi' right is acquired by payment of the maximum amount of money to the State at a public auction for a specific plot of land. The rights which are acquired through 'Bapi' are recognised by the State and they are akin to the occupancy rights of tenants in British India. But the method of acquisition of these rights appears to be defective in some respects. This point is receiving due consideration now as the Settlement operations are going on.

It was in the year 1940 that a decision was taken to have a regular Settlement of the system of realisation of the land revenue for the State. It was also decided to have a traverse survey by theodolite. The work was begun in January 1941 when Mr. Mitthan Lal was appointed survey officer. By the end of October 1941 Traverse Survey of 184 villages and Cadastral Survey of 27 villages was finished. Computation of 159 villages with plotting of 116 was also accomplished.

Samvat 1998.

Mr. Mitthan Lal continued as Survey Officer throughout the Samvat year 1998.

During this year traverse survey by theodolite was completed in all its details. The following is an abstract of the work done during Samvat 1998.

(1) Cadastral Survey	...	...	79 villages
(2) Khanapuri (Khasra compilation)	...	...	65 „
(3) Inking of cadastral survey	...	...	45 „
(4) Preparation of traces without Peshani	...	...	30 „
(5) Area extraction, 1st and 2nd copy	...	...	40 „

The progress could have been better but as the monsoon failed famine ensued and the work was relaxed.

The cadastral survey of all the villages was checked by the Inspector. The Revenue Member himself also undertook this work of checking, and he verified the Khasra entries of 3 villages.

Out of a total grant of Rs. 25,000/- a sum of Rs. 17,869/-5/3 was spent during the year.

Samvat 1999.

Mr. Sukh Chand Mehta Assistant Chuckbandi Officer, Jaipur State was appointed Settlement Officer here and his services were obtained on loan from the Jaipur State for one year in the first instance. He took over the charge on the 1st November, 1942 and remained in office up to the 5th October, 1943. Afterwards he reverted to his substantive post in Jaipur State. He was relieved by his Assistant Mr. Chandra Sen Khasgiwala who remained in charge of the work during the remaining period under review.

The following statement will show the amount of work reported to have been done during Samvat 1999 :—

Serial No.	Detail of work done.	No. of villages dealt with.	No. of villages remaining.
1.	Cadastral Survey	145	1
2.	Khanapuri	159	1
3.	Area extraction	155	30
4.	Preparation of Parchas... ..	103	122
5.	Soil classification	46	179
6.	Preparation of traces	153	42
7.	Soil entry in Khasras	3	222
8.	Tachan	4	221

The checking of the work as it was done by the Settlement Officer, his Assistant and the Inspector would be seen from the following statement. The Revenue Member also checked the work of Survey and Khasra entry of 18 villages :—

Serial No.	Particulars.	Number of villages checked.		
		By S. O.	By A. S. O.	By Inspector.
1.	Cadastral Survey	107	55	224
2.	Khanapuri	107	55	224
3.	Soil Classification	30	...	46

Out of a total grant of Rs. 45,000/- a sum of Rs. 31,563/- was spent during Samvat 1999.

2. Land Revenue.

During Samvat 1997 the State was, for the purposes of administration, divided into 4 divisions known as Hakumats, viz., (1) Kishangarh or Mal Sadar, (2) Sarwar, (3) Arain, and (4) Rupnagar.

Consequent upon the abolition of Hakumat Arain and of three Tehsils viz., (1) Sargaon (2) Sandolian and (3) Gothiana, during Samvat 1998 the jurisdiction of the remaining three Hakumats was revised and it stood afterwards

as follows:—

Mal Sadar.	Sarwar.	Rupnagar.
1. Kasba Kishangarh.	1. Kasba Sarwar	1. Kasba Rupnagar
2. Tikaora.	2. Fatehgarh	2. Teod.
3. Didwara.	3. Dhanma.	3. Sursura.
4. Gagoonda.	4. Dhasook.	4. Pinglod.
5. Siroonj.	5. Hingonia.	5. Singara.
6. Arain.	6. Irnia.	6. Karkeri.
7. Katsoora.	7. Sapla.	7. Bhadoon (Jawad)
8. Dadia.	8. Satolao.	8. Kuchil.
9. Lamba.	9. Akoria.	9. Narwar.
	10. Jhirota.	10. Buharoo.
	11. Birla.	11. Bandarsindri

The following is a comparative statement of the area, population, number of villages, cultivated area and revenue collection of the three Hakumats during the period under review:—

Hakumat.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	No. of villages	Cultivated area in Bighas.		Revenue Collection.	
				Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.
						Rs.	Rs.
Kishangarh ...	288	38,922	77	30,014	49,530	47,488	1,55,035
Sarwar ...	264	33,233	80	33,486	54,150	71,699	2,12,510
Rupnagar ...	306	33,000	77	27,730	60,080	32,298	98,055
Total ...	858	1,05,155	234	91,230	1,63,760	1,51,485	4,65,600

The population and cultivation are both sparse and there appears to be room for colonisation. It has however to be remembered that the composition of the soils and the land in this State does not admit of continuous cultivation for a consecutive number of years. At intervals of 4 or 5 years the land has to be kept fallow for one year for recuperation.

Owing to the failure of monsoon in July 1941 there was a decrease in the cultivated area in Samvat 1998, which during Kharif was 69,165 Bighas and during Rabi 22,065 Bighas, as against the average cultivation of 96,076 Kharif and 35,484 Rabi.

From July to September 1942, however the rains were copious and very well distributed. The total rainfall during the season was 31.99 inches in Kishangarh, 30.70 inches in Sarwar and 23.10 inches in Rupnagar.

A statement showing the rainfall of the last fifteen years is appended as Annexure XIII.

The area cultivated during Samvat 1999 was as under:—

Kharif 1,16,110 Bighas.

Rabi 47,650 „

Total 1,63,760 Bighas.

One important factor which led to this unprecedented increase in the cultivated area was the inauguration of the "Grow More Food" campaign which was started during Samvat 1999. As a result of this, more than 30,000 Bighas of the Banjar land were newly brought under plough.

The following figures will give a comparative idea of the cultivated area of the past 10 years, and it could be seen therefrom that the cultivated area in the year under report has surpassed all previous years.

S. No.	Samvat.	Cultivated area.	Revenue collection.
1.	1990.	60,733 Bighas.	Rs. 2,74,362/-
2.	1991.	181,913 „	Rs. 3,02,905/-
3.	1992.	124,632 „	Rs. 2,66,978/-
4.	1993.	125,114 „	Rs. 2,63,014/-
5.	1994.	136,966 „	Rs. 2,89,960/-
6.	1995.	103,132 „	Rs. 1,72,530/-
7.	1996.	71,986 „	Rs. 1,20,531/-
8.	1997.	137,085 „	Rs. 2,98,135/-
9.	1998.	91,230 „	Rs. 1,27,440/-
10.	1999.	163,760 „	Rs. 4,00,250/-

Collection.

Land revenue of the State is collected partly in cash and partly in kind.

The following statement gives the amount realised in cash as well as kind during the period under review as compared with Samvat 1997.

No.	Pargana.	Samvat.	Maunds.	Value.	Income in cash.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Kishangarh.	1997	*	*	51,422	51,422
		1998	4,840	14,940	21,010	35,950
		1999	15,825	75,785	7,390	83,175
2.	Sarwar.	1997	20,010	64,310	60,310	1,24,620
		1998	8,455	21,055	35,850	56,905
		1999	31,500	1,42,600	50,950	1,93,550
3.	Rupnagar.	1997	2,863	9,623	30,127	37,750
		1998	4,760	14,610	9,030	23,640
		1999	18,495	62,585	53,940	1,23,525
4.	Arain.	1997	55	311	1,05,853	1,06,164
		1998	@	@	@	@
		1999	@	@	@	@
	Total.	1997	22,928	74,244	2,47,712	3,19,956
		1998	18,085	50,605	65,890	1,16,415
		1999	65,820	87,370	1,10,290	4,17,250

* In Samvat 1997 the State's share of grain in Pargana Kishangarh was sold on the thrashing floor. Hence there was no income in kind.

@ Hakumat Arain having been abolished during the year under review and its work distributed over other Hakumats the figures are not available.

Cesses.

A number of cesses are realised from the tenantry and the income derived from these cesses is as follows:—

Hakumat.	No. of cesses.	Income from cesses pertaining to land revenue.		Income from cesses pertaining to forest.		Total income.	
		Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.
Kishangarh	41	Rs. 7,048	Rs. 31,510	Rs. 180	Rs. 5,663	Rs. 7,228	Rs. 37,173
Sarwar	62	8,334	18,960	3,432	4,109	11,766	23,069
Rupnagar	40	8,663	14,880	3,672	5,928	12,335	20,808
		24,045	65,350	7,284	15,700	20,729	81,050

The question of abolition of a number of these cesses is under consideration.

Revenue Remission.

The following statement will show the remission allowed during Samvat 1998 due to the failure of crops. It would appear that 25.05% of the total crop failed to mature and remissions had to be allowed therefor:—

No.	Pargana.	Crop sown. Area, (Bighas)	Crop destroyed.			Crop payable of rent.	
			Income.	Area.	Valuation	Area (Bighas)	Rent.
1.	Kishangarh.	28245	Rs. 41,000	9620	Rs 17,710	18625	Rs 23,290
2.	Sarwar.	24950	53,490	6790	11,670	18160	31,820
3.	Rupnagar.	24480	20,830	3050	1570	21430	19,260
		77675	1,15,320	19460	30,950	58215	74,370

The remissions granted during Samvat 1999 were as follows:—

(1)	Pargana Kishangarh	Rs. 40/-
(2)	„ Sarwar	Rs. 205/-
(3)	„ Rupnagar	Rs. 190/-
	Total.....	Rs. 435/-

As compared to the figure of Rs. 30.950/- during Samvat 1998, the amount of Rs. 435/- remitted during Samvat 1999 is negligible.

Agricultural Livestock.

The following statement shows the number of live stock of the State during Samvat 1998 and 1999 as compared with Samvat 1997:—

S.No.	Pargana.	Bullocks.			Cows.			Remarks.
		Samvat 1997.	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.	Samvat 1997.	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.	
1.	Kishangarh.	3504	3247	4090	5724	10952	12020	The Hakumat Arain was abolished in S. Year 1998. Hence the figures are not available.
2.	Sarwar.	4623	6646	6605	5778	8394	9710	
3.	Rupnagar.	2850	4916	4750	4409	10405	10122	
4.	Arain.	4146	•	•	5303	•	•	
	Total.	15123	14809	15545	21214	29751	31852	

The following statement gives the prices that prevailed during the years Samvat 1998 and Samvat 1999 as compared with Samvat 1997:—

Commodity.	Price per rupee.					
	Samvat 1997.		Samvat 1998.		Samvat 1999.	
	Srs.	Chh.	Srs.	Chh.	Srs.	Chh.
Barley.	15	8	10	8	5	0
Wheat.	9	4	6	12	3	4
Gram.	12	12	8	12	4	0
Jowar.	17	12	9	0	6	8
Bajra.	18	0	9	8	6	6
Makki.	17	4	9	8	6	10
Ghee.	1	0	0	12	0	7

The prices rose higher and higher as a result of the famine in Samvat 1998 but the most important factor which led to the rise in prices was the world war.

Detailed statements of the prices of staple food-grains as they varied from month to month during the Samvat years 1997, 1998 and 1999 are given as Annexures XIV, & XV.

Wells and Tanks.

A comparative statement of wells and tanks is given below which will show how the number has varied and what amount of money has been spent over their repairs or up-keep during the successive years:—

S No.	Years.	Wells.				Tanks.				Total.
		Work-ing.	Not work-ing.	Total.	Irrigated area under wells (Bighas)	No	Amount spent.	Cultivated area under tanks (Bighas)		
1	1995	1819	2431	4250	12155	126	40523	14013	12155	26168
2	1996	1863	2249	4312	12155	126	80567	4235	13389	17629
3	1997	2591	1803	4394	24280	126	80470	51664		51664
4	1998	2283	2111	4394	18099	126	19122	3763	19443	23206
5	1999	2614	1780	4394	24450	126	6110	4030	38045	42075

Out-lying villages.

The State owns the villages of Palson, in Muttra District (U. P.) and Mansinghpura in Murshidabad District (Bengal) and an Istmurardari village Satolao in Ajmer-Merwara. The State also owns portions of the villages Gagwana and Beer lying in the Ajmer District.

Palson is, more or less, like a Hakumat and the Officer in charge of this place is known as Kamdar. The income of village Palson does not form part of the State Revenue.

Mansinghpura is treated as a Tehsil under Palson and a Tehsildar is posted there.

Satolao is attached as a Tehsil to Hakumat Sarwar and Gagwana and Beer are under Mal Sadar.

Palson and Mansinghpura.

Thakur Birad Singh remained in charge of Palson from 7-11-41 to 30-6-42 when Mr. Harish Chandra Kantharia took over. He remained in charge till the end of October, 1943.

Shyam Lal Sharma continued to work as Tehsildar Mansinghpura during the period under review.

The income from Tehsil Palson during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 8,400/- and during Samvat 1999 Rs. 11,202/-.

The expenditure incurred in Palson during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 4,316/- while that during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 4,525/-.

The income from village Mansinghpura during the Samvat year 1999 was Rs. 636/- while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 896-4-6.

(3) Land Records.

Mr. Chandrasen Kasgiwal B. A., LL. B., remained in charge of the department throughout the period under review. The two Amins Amba Lal and Mustaq Ali continued to work in the Settlement Department up to the middle of February 1943 after which date they reverted to their original posts where they worked up to the end of Samvat 1999.

The Superintendent Land Records was out on tour for Settlement of boundary disputes, departmental enquiries etc. for 54 days in Samvat 1998 and 88 days in Samvat 1999.

The Superintendent and his staff inspected 821 boundary pillars and 34 boundary lines in Samvat 1998, and 429 boundary pillars and 22 boundary lines in Samvat 1999.

New boundary pillars.

The total number of boundary pillars in the State is 4753. Of these 3390 are in need of repairs. 30 new pillars were constructed during Samvat 1998 and 70 new pillars during Samvat 1999.

Pending cases.

There was a balance of 109 pending boundary cases at the beginning of the Samvat year 1998 and 7 fresh cases were instituted. Out of these 116 cases only 3 could be disposed of during Samvat year 1998 leaving a balance of 113. Of these 113, 9 were disposed of by the Senior Representatives but the construction of pillars remained to be completed.

No new cases were instituted during Samvat 1999 nor any decided. The position at the end of Samvat 1999 was the same as at the end of Samvat 1998.

Meetings of the representatives.

During Samvat 1998 in 109 pending cases 27 dates for the meeting of the State Motmid and the Motmids of the other jurisdictions were arranged.

During Samvat 1999 twenty six dates were arranged for such meetings.

The Superintendent Land Records officiated for the Assistant Revenue Member till the 31st January 1942. He also worked as the chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate and report on the rights of the tenants during Samvat 1998. During Samvat 1999 he worked as Assistant Settlement Officer in addition to his own duties.

Budget expenditure.

In Samvat 1998 out of the budget allotment of Rs. 2,570/- an amount of Rs. 2,216/8/- was spent, whereas in Samvat 1999 out of the budget allotment of Rs. 3,074/- an amount of Rs. 2,460/- was spent.

From the 1st February 1942 the work of Muafiyat and collection of Baqaya was also entrusted to the Superintendent of Land Records.

Out of 1478 cases of Muafiyat, 648 cases were dealt with, and of these 167 were sent for verification of Pattas during Samvat 1998.

As regards Baqaya out of a sum of Rs. 48,939/7/3 outstanding as arrears a sum of Rs. 111/10/6 was realised during Samvat 1998, and Rs. 202/- during Samvat 1999. An amount of Rs. 157/1/- was written off during this period. Thus the arrears of Baqaya at the end of Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs. 48,468/11/9.

(4) Jagir.

Mr. Ghanshyam Das Gupta held charge of Buxi Jagir and Manager Court of Wards, from 1st November 1941 to 31st January 1942. He made over the

charge to Munshi Gulab Rai who continued to hold the office till the end of Samvat 1999.

Jagirs and Jagirdars.

At the close of Samvat 1997 there were in all 547 Jagirs which comprised 826 horses', Jagirs and two villages. No succession Siropaos, were granted during Samvat 1998.

During Samvat 1999 four horses' Jagirs were brought under Khalsa as the holders thereof died heirless.

Succession and adoption cases.

There were 127 pending cases regarding succession at the close of Samvat 1997 and 12 cases were instituted during the year. Of the total number of cases which was 139, 16 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 123 at the close of Samvat 1998. Of these 123 cases, Siropaos have been granted in 14 cases, 3 cases were under the consideration of the Council and information regarding the remaining 106 was being compiled at the close of the year in accordance with the revised procedure.

During Samvat 1999, 25 new cases were instituted. The total number of cases to be dealt with therefore came to 148. Of these 8 were disposed of by the end of Samvat 1999 leaving a balance of 140. Out of these 140 cases sanctions for grant of Siropaos have been obtained in 6 but they are pending for fixation of the Shukrana. 10 cases have been submitted to Mahakma Khas for final orders and action is being taken by the Buxi Jagir for completion of the remaining 124.

Collection and realisation of Shukrana.

At the end of Samvat 1997 the arrears of Shukrana payable by the Jagirdars amounted to Rs. 21,683/6/-. An amount of Rs. 1,524/6/9 fell due during Samvat 1998. The total of Shukrana dues during Samvat 1998, therefore, amounted to Rs. 23,207/12/9 out of which realisations to the extent of Rs. 1,420/7/3 were made leaving a balance of Rs. 21,777/5/6 at the close of Samvat 1998. The shortage in collection was due to famine conditions.

The fresh demand for Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs. 2,241/13/6. The total dues of Shukrana during Samvat 1999, therefore, amounted to Rs. 24 029/3/- out of which realisations to the extent of Rs. 12,064/13/6 were made leaving a balance of Rs. 11,964/5/6 outstanding at the close of the year.

Realisation of arrears of 6½ anni.

Arrears on this account amounted to Rs. 1,21,458/7/6 at the close of Samvat 1997. Adding to this, the amount of Rs. 40,840/12/9 due for Samvat 1998, the total came to Rs. 1,62,299/4/3. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 23,234/4/3 was realised during Samvat 1998. Thus the figure of arrears on account of Sadh-chha-anni stood at Rs. 1,39,065/- at the close of Samvat 1998. The demand that fell due during the Samvat year 1999 came to Rs. 44,353/3/9 bringing the total to Rs. 1,83,418/3/9. Out of this amount realisations to the extent of Rs. 74,628/8/3 were made leaving a balance of Rs. 1,08,789/11/6 outstanding at the end of the ^{year} paid under review.

Taccavi.

Taccavi loans were advanced to the Jagirdars during the famine of Samvat 1996 from the Co-operative Loan Fund. Dues on this account amounted to Rs. 2,944/12/- at the close of Samvat 1998. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 832/5/- was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 2,112/7/- outstanding at the close of the period under review.

Budget and expenses.

During Samvat 1998 out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,241/- for this department a sum of Rs. 2,192/9/6 was spent leaving a balance of Rs. 48/6/6. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,585/- a sum of Rs. 2,392/9/9 was spent during Samvat 1999, and a saving of Rs. 192/6/3 was effected.

(5) Court of Wards.

The Buxi Jagir is the ex-officio Manager Court of Wards. He is assisted by three Munsarims, who are incharge of their respective circles and who have got their separate offices.

Scope of work.

The total number of Jagirs is 549 out of which 151 were under the Court of Wards at the close of Samvat 1997. 18 Jagirs, composed of 28½ horses were brought under the management of the Court of Wards during Samvat 1998 and 4 Jagirs composed of 12½ horses were released. Thus there were 165 Jagirs composed of 234 horses under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of Samvat 1998. 26 Jagirs were further brought under the management of the Court of Wards during Samvat 1999 while 6 Jagirs composed of 8 horses were released.

The following comparative statement gives details of the activities of this branch of the department during the period under review:—

Details.	No. of Jagirs.		Rekh (No. of horses)		Sashan.		Dohali.		Badh & quarter horse Jagirs.		Miscellaneous.		Total No. of Wards.	
	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999
1 Number of Wards at the close of the year.	151	165	218	234	9	9	18	19	5	5	1	1	184	199
1 Jagirs taken under management during the year.	18	26	18½	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	26
Total ..	169	191	246½	268	9	9	20	19	5	5	1	1	204	225
3 Jagirs released during the year.	4	6	12½	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	7
4 Wards under management at the end of the year.	165	185	234	260	9	9	19	18	5	5	1	1	199	218

Budget and expenditure.

Out of the budgetted grant of Rs. 2,278/- for the Court of Wards, a sum of Rs. 1,666/15/9 was spent leaving a balance of Rs. 611/-/3 at the close of Samvat 1998.

The sanctioned grant for Samvat 1999 was Rs. 2,955/-. Out of this an amount of Rs. 2,875/- was spent. Thus a saving of Rs. 80/- was effected.

Walterkrit Sabha.

Thakur Ranmall Singh of Sapunda continued to be the President throughout the period under review. The Sabha worked under the Buxi Jagir as usual.

46 new cases were instituted during Samvat 1998, as against 3 in Samvat 1997. The total number of cases in hand was 49 at the close of Samvat 1998.

14 new cases were instituted during Samvat 1999. This brought the number to 63. 18 cases were disposed of during Samvat 1999 by the Sabha.

There were 57 marriages and 27 deaths, during Samvat 1998, and 27 marriages and 30 deaths during Samvat 1999.

(6) Irrigation.

Mir Roshan Ali, D.C.E., State Engineer, remained in charge of the department of P.W.D. throughout the period under review. He was incharge of Irrigation department also which in fact is a part of the P. W. D. He is assisted in this work by a permanent Sub-overseer, Mir Taiyab Ali and temporary Ustas who are employed as necessity arises.

Samvat 1998.

In the proposals and programme of famine relief operations, an allotment of Rs. 21,500/- was made for relief work only. The normal budget of Rs. 31,125/- for the Irrigation works, for the year was also amalgamated with this.

Including the normal grant which, in fact, became a part of the whole, following works were undertaken during the year:—

1. Didwara—Madansagar ... Rs. 1,000/- Earth work.
2. Sargaon—Karansagar ... Rs. 466/- „
3. Birla Rs. 2,387/- (Out of a grant of Rs. 3,000/- for this work the remaining amount was transferred to Kerote feeder and Gopal Sagar).
4. Bandarsindri feeders ... Rs. 641/- Earth work.
5. Rampura Tank ... Rs. 1,815/- „ „
6. Sapla Kerote feeder ... Rs. 1,583/- „ „

7. Gaj Sagar	...	...	Rs. 4,613/-	Earth work.
8. Gopal Sagar		...	Rs. 680/-	,, ,,
9. Dhanma—Gergunja feeder	...	...	Rs. 375/-	,, ,,
10. Beda Naya Talav	...	...	Rs. 1,817-	,, ,,
11. New feeder to the above	...	...	Rs. 494/-	,, ,,

An amount of Rs. 2,100/- sanctioned for Madansagar at Dadia was spent by re-appropriation as below:—

Towards minor annual rain repairs	...	Rs. 1,666/-
Kadri sluice channel	...	Rs. 575/- and
Old Arain Nadi	...	Rs. 109/-

Rs. 4,000/- had to be re-appropriated from the sanctioned amount for the Judicial Courts Building. Thus out of the total grant mentioned above, an amount of Rs. 23,016/- was spent.

Samvat 1999.

The sanctioned grant for this year was Rs. 15,000/- out of which Rs. 6,110/- was spent and thus a saving of Rs. 8,890/- was effected.

(7) Agriculture Department.

“Agriculture” and “Gardens” were formerly under two separate officers. The former was in the portfolio of the Revenue Member while the latter in that of the Home Member. From the 31st January, 1942, these two departments were amalgamated and put under one officer.

Lala Madho Singh who was the Superintendent of gardens was retired and Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan B. Ag., Officer-in-charge Agriculture department worked as Superintendent of gardens also, up to the 22nd May, 1942. Subsequently Dr. Gokal Singh, Veterinary Surgeon held charge of this department upto the end of Samvat 1998.

A miniature nursery is maintained by the department. The following plants were grown and transplanted during Samvat 1998:—

Mulberry.	Sitaphal.	Guavas.	Amla.	Lichi.	Gulfunj false.
Orange.	Lemon.	Rose.	Lady of the night.		

Most of the plants thrived satisfactorily. The total number of fruit and flower plants transplanted was 1053.

The department of “Agriculture and Gardens” continued to work under officiating hands until the appointment of Mr. Lakshman Prasad Saxena B. Sc., was sanctioned. He took over charge on 20-4-43.

A model farm was started at Kishangarh and maize was cultivated in the beginning as an irrigation crop therein, but owing to the considerable

damage that was done by wild animals to the crops the experiment did not succeed. Later on ground-nuts, Jowar, Bajra, Tilhan, Gwar and Arvi and a little virginia tobacco was also cultivated by way of experiment. Sugarcane and potato were also grown as an experimental measure. The first potato crop was destroyed, but the second is thriving. Similar is the case with the sugarcane crop.

The department is still in its infancy, but is steadily gaining strength.

The following statement will show the budgetted amounts and actuals of income and expenditure for the period under review.

S. No.	Detail.	Agriculture.		Gardens.		Remarks.
		Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Budgetted income.	536	550	...	1,460	
2.	Actual income.	805	6,150	1,066	496	
3.	Budgetted expenditure.	1,458	2,398	6,620	6,390	
4.	Actual expenditure	193	3,171	4,005	1,066	

(8) Co-operative Movement.

The services of Pandit Fateh Lal, Propagandist Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara were taken on loan to organise Co-operative work in the Kishangarh State. Pandit Fateh Lal joined as Co-operative Inspector in Kishangarh on the 16th March 1942. He submitted his scheme which was sanctioned with suitable modifications.

The Kishangarh State Co-operative Act was passed during Samvat 1999.

The Co-operative Loan Fund continued to advance loans to Jagirdars, State employees and to finance other organised societies. In the case of Jagirdars loans were advanced after due enquiries from the Manager Court of Wards, and in the case of State employees from the respective officers under whom they were working. The amount to be advanced to a State servant can not exceed one year's pay and in the case of lower subordinate staff six months' pay. Every State servant who desires to obtain a loan has to produce two sureties from among the staff of his own cadre.

In the case of Jagirdars, average income on the basis of 5 years actuals is ascertained and loan is given to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the net annual average income i. e. the income from which the State dues have been deducted.

The borrowing Jagirdar is required to furnish a surety of another Jagirdar of his own status. If he is unable to produce such surety a portion

of his Jagir from which the instalment may be recoverable is put under the management of the Court of Wards and the Court of Wards then stands as a surety for the borrowing Jagirdar.

The Co-operative Inspector was out on tour for 32 days in Samvat 1998 and 192 days in Samvat 1999, visiting 20 villages for propaganda work. He got necessary literature printed and distributed the same in the urban areas and villages.

Propaganda.

As it was the intention of the Darbar to improve the economic and general condition of Rural areas as a whole, an intensive propaganda through talks and distribution of pamphlets was undertaken.

The department aimed at establishing "better produce, better sale and better living" through co-operative society centres.

The movement has brought about some reduction in the usurious lending rate of interest prevalent in the villages and engendered confidence in the efficacy of co-operative credit as a means of solving the economic difficulties of the peasants. Besides, the department is discouraging extravagant ceremonies, teaching better sanitary life, and advising people to resort to nearest medical centres, and is attempting to awaken in them a sense of self and mutual help.

To the 5 societies on rolls on 31st October, 1942 were added 34 more in Samvat 1999 through new organisation, thus bringing the total to 39. The classification of the societies and the number of members in these is as under:—

Kinds of societies.	Number of societies.		Number of members.	
	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.
A. Central				
(1) Co-operative loan fund.	1	1	3	30
B. Agricultural Societies.				
(1) Agricultural thrift and credit societies	1	25	12	404
(2) Fodder	—	1	—	17
(3) Mortgage Bank	—	1	—	12
C. Non Agricultural Societies.	—	1	—	10
D. Urban thrift and credit Societies.	—	5	—	13
E. Thrift and savings Societies.	—	1	—	22
F. Co-operative store	1	1	24	63
G. State employees (old)	1	1	118	136
Jagirdars (old)	1	1	23	24
Total ...	5	38	180	731

Agricultural Societies.

The number of thrift and credit societies rose from 1 (in S. 1998) to 25 (in S. 1999). No loan was advanced in 1941-42 (S 1998), but 294 loans amounting to Rs. 13,152/- were advanced to the members of newly started societies.

The following table will give an idea of the various objects for which loans were advanced during Samvat 1999:—

S.No.	Purpose of loans.	Number of loans.	Amount
1.	Purchase of seed.	40	Rs. 1467
2.	„ „ bullocks.	67	„ 5398
3.	„ „ manure	32	„ 1129
4.	„ „ carts.	10	„ 586
5.	Agricultural operations viz harvesting weeding and hiring of ploughs.	51	„ 522
6.	Purchase of raw materials.	6	„ 214
7.	„ „ milch cattle.	13	„ 438
8.	Trade.	26	„ 570
9.	Bighori.	13	„ 314
10.	To clean the stone quarries.	36	„ 2514
Total ...		294	Rs. 13152

The department has also been active in studying and diagnosing the economic needs of the people of Kishangarh city. The newly organised co-operative thrift and credit societies for the benefit of the employees of the Judicial, Audit and Accounts Office, Municipal Office, Bakshi Fauj's Office are the pioneers of this kind, and are rendering useful service.

The department has also taken into its fold the mine workers and washermen of Kishangarh. Co-operative Thrift and Credit Societies have been started for their benefit. It is hoped that these societies will save the workmen from getting into heavy indebtedness by teaching them simple and easy methods of effecting monthly savings out of their earnings.

The societies stated above have the following capital :—

		Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.
Subscriptions	...	Rs. 1,492	Nil.
Loans among members	...	Rs. 1,3897	Rs. 22,024
Arrears of interest	...	Rs. 169	Rs. 1,453
		Rs. 15,558	Rs. 23,477

Against this the following recoveries have been made:—

		Samvat 1998.	Samvat 1999.
Instalments (Principal)	...	Rs. 1922- 6-9	Rs. 6,930
Subscription	...	Rs. 341-13-0	Rs. ...
Interest	...	Rs. 583- 3-6	Rs. 1,300
		Total Rs. 2,847- 6-3	Rs. 8,290

The balance sheets of the Co operative Loan Fund for the Samvat years 1998 and 1999 are given as Annexures XVI and XVII.

(9) Veterinary Department.

The Veterinary Department was under the Home Member upto the end of July 1942. Afterwards it was put under the Revenue Member. The activities of this department were confined to the Head-quarters and mostly to the State Rissala. The scope of work is now being extended to the rural area as well.

Dr. Gokal Singh Mahnot G. V. Sc., was appointed as Veterinary Surgeon on the retirement of Dr. Ram Singh, on the 31st October, 1941, and he held charge of the department throughout the period under review. He is assisted by two compounders. The post of the assistant Veterinary Surgeon was abolished at the beginning of Samvat 1998.

Free treatment is given by this department to all animals whether they belong to the State or to the public.

The Veterinary Surgeon was on tour for 39 days during Samvat 1998 and 30 days during Samvat 1999. The Compounders were on tour for 31 days during Samvat 1998 and 18 days during Samvat 1999. They rendered aid to the State and public animals, and delivered lectures on the Principles of breeding, cure and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases.

Treatment of patients

During Samvat 1998 the number of patients that attended the Hospital was 2333, and in the districts 947. 14 cases were treated as in-door patients.

During Samvat 1999 the number of animals treated as out-patients including those in the districts was 3,639, while 28 animals were admitted to the hospital as in-door patients.

3 major and 40 minor operations were performed during Samvat 1999.

The State did not suffer from the ravages of any serious epidemic during the period under review, except for a little out-break of foot and mouth disease in Sarwar pargana and Kishangarh proper. Both the break-outs were promptly attended to and brought under control by isolation of infected animals and free distribution of medicines.

2 cases of tetanus, 3 of strangles and 1 case of rabies was reported during Samvat 1998.

During Samvat 1999 there was 1 case of tetanus, 2 of rabies, and 3 of strangles.

The cases of tetanus survived, and since isolation was immediately effected, the disease could not spread. Inoculation of anti-tetanus serum was also resorted to.

The total expenditure over this department during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 2,536/-, and during Samvat 1999 Rs. 2738.

(10) FAMINE.

Samvat 1998.

The failure of monsoon of the year 1941 gave rise to alarming conditions and the administration had unfortunately to face another famine in quick succession to the dire famines of Samvat 1995 and 1996, from the evil effects of which the State had hardly had any opportunity to recover.

In comparison to the rainfall of 25·70 ; 16·32; and 22·90 inches during the preceding year in Kishangarh, Sarwar, and Rupnagar, it was only 8·50 6·90 and 2·30, inches respectively, during the year under review.

The following statement is given to show the rainfall in the respective Tehsils of the State for the period ending 30th September 1941 on which the Kharif and Rabi cultivation for the year under review solely depended.

<i>Mal Sadar.</i>		<i>Sarwar.</i>		<i>Rupnagar.</i>	
1. Kasba Sadar	8·5 Inches.	1. Kasba Sarwar	6 9 Inches	1. Kasba	
2. Tikaora	4 20 "	2. Fatehgarh	5. 0 "	Rupnagar	2·30 Inches.
3. Didwada	4·65 "	3. Dhanma	5. 0 "	2. Tyod	2·27 "
4. Gagunda	4·70 "	4. Dhasuk	4·20 "	3. Sursura	3·75 "
5. Sirunj	5·60 "	5. Hingonia	6·10 "	4. Pinglod	6 50 "
6. Arain	8·25 "	6. Irna	6· 0 "	5. Singara	4·70 "
7. Katsura	7·20 "	7. Sapla	6 40 "	6. Karkeri	9·20 "
8. Dadhia	7·25 "	8. Satolao	6 15 "	7. Jawad	
9. Lamba	9·25 "	9. Akodia	9·80 "	Bhadun	1·75 "
		10. Jhirota	7·20 "	8. Kuchil	5·50 "
		11. Birla	4·55 "	9. Narwar	1·70 "
			"	10. Buharoo	6·70 "
			"	11. Bander-	
				sindri	2·50 "

The Chief Member of Council and the Revenue Member made a joint tour of all the Parganas of the State and after studying the situation at first hand submitted their proposals to combat the famine.

The Council after reviewing the entire situation chalked out a comprehensive programme which included the opening of famine relief works at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,925/-, and supplementary works to the extent of Rs. 10,000/-. An amount of Rs. 2,000/- was also provided for relief to orphans and the disabled, and an amount of Rs. 13,405/- for compensating the loss that might accrue as a result of the concessions that were proposed to be given to agriculturists etc. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- was thus set apart for purposes of famine relief.

The amount originally sanctioned for the P. W. D. for Samvat 1998 was as follows :—

(1) For buildings	... Rs. 30,000/-
(2) For roads	... Rs. 25,000/-
(3) For irrigation	... Rs. 20,000/-
Total	... Rs. 75,000/-

In view of the impending famine the Council proposed that a sum of Rs. 5,000/- only may be provided for minor works and repairs of buildings and the remaining amount of Rs. 70,000 may be transferred to the famine budget.

Ultimately however the provision for P. W. D. works was sanctioned at Rs. 71,925/- * in the Budget and a sum of Rs. 28,075/- representing the difference between the one lakh suggested by the Council for famine relief and the aforesaid amount of Rs. 71,925/- was sanctioned for Famine Relief and Insurance. The principle followed in this was that ordinary provision should be made under the P.W.D., and expenditure required for relief purposes over and above the ordinary P.W.D. works should be provided under Famine relief.

Famine relief works were started early in November 1941 and they continued upto the 20th July 1942, when the monsoon for the year 1942 was in full swing and continuance of the works was no longer required.

The Relief works were opened at the following places :—

1. Kishangarh—(1) Repairs of the Tonkra feeder.
(2) „ „ Bidwala Talao.
2. Tehsil Sargaon
(Pargana Kishangarh) Karansagar tank.
3. Tehsil Didwara
(Pargana Kishangarh) Madansagar tank.
4. Sarwar—(1) Bhatolao tank.
(2) Gajsagar.

*N. B.— This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 5,000/- proposed by the Council for minor works.

5. Tehsil Sapla
(Pargana Sarwar)—(1) New feeder on the Kerote feeder.
(2) Repairs of Gopal Sagar tank.
6. Tehsil Bidla
(Pargana Sarwar) Nava Talao.
7. Arain Kishangarh Arain Road.
8. Rupnagar Kishangarh Rupnagar Road.

The following statement gives the total number of workers that found employment on these relief works :—

November	41	...	...	...	...	85
December	41	...	...	...	...	1,117
January	42	...	...	...	...	1,312
February	42	...	...	...	...	1,896
March	42	...	...	...	...	795
April	42	...	...	...	...	571
May	42	...	...	...	...	971
June	42	...	...	...	...	1,258
July	42	...	...	...	...	110

In Kishangarh, part construction of the new hospital building and the alterations in the Risala Building for turning it into Judicial Courts also gave employment to a number of persons.

During the year under review the State had to incur the following expenditure on the P.W.D. works and the Famine Relief :—

Rs. 58,663/5/-	P.W.D.
Plus Rs. 30,902/9/2	Famine Relief.

Total Rs. 89,565/14/2.

Samvat 1999.

Samvat 1999 was fortunately an year of copious rains and bumper crops. No arrangement for famine relief was therefore called for.

(12). Saman-ki-Haveli.

SAMVAT 1998.

Saman-ki-Haveli was in the portfolio of the Chief Member. From August 1942 with the reshuffling of portfolios it was transferred to the Revenue Member's portfolio.

Charge and Personnel.

Muhnot Sajjan Singh was in charge of the Saman-ki-Haveli for the whole year.

The grain collection of the last five years in Kishangarh together with the opening balance for each succeeding year all converted into cash at the then prevailing rates are given in the following statement :—

Serial No.	Samvat.	Year.	Opening balance.			Grain collected converted into cash.			Tctal.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1.	1994	1937-38	16,381	9	3	60,457	4	9	76,838	14	0
2.	1995	1938-39	35,860	2	9	33,372	9	9	69,232	12	6
3.	1996	1939-40	14,389	6	6	20,037	7	3	34,426	13	9
4.	1997	1940-41	6,548	11	3	311	1	9	6,859	13	0
5.	1998	1941-42	Nil			36,635	15	3	36,635	15	3

Samvat 1999.

The Saman-ki-Haveli was abolished during Samvat 1999. A Syndicate with a number of officials and non-officials as members was established instead in which wealthy purchasers of State grain have been enjoined to guarantee maintenance of certain minimum stocks, the State agreeing to meet any difference due to subsequent fall of price.

CHAPTER V.

Development Section.

MEMBER IN CHARGE.

Pandit Harihar Swaroop Sharma B.A., held charge of the Development Department through-out the period under review.

The following Departments remained in the portfolio of the Development Member :—

- (a) P.W.D. (including roads, communications and civil buildings).
(b) Farrash Khana.
- Industries (including the Textile Mill, Cotton Presses and Ginning Factories).
- Power-House and Telephones.
- Mines and Quarries.
- Municipalities.

6. Darbar Library.
7. Education.
 - (a) City Schools.
 - (b) Village Schools.
8. Hospitals.
9. Forests.
10. Treasure Trove.
11. Excise.
12. Octroi.
13. Mint (Taksal).

The following factories and commercial concerns also continued to be under the control and supervision of the Development Member, who is the Chief Inspector of Factories for the State.

1. The Maharaja Kishangarh Mills Ltd., Madanganj.
2. The Cotton Press, Madanganj.
3. The Cotton Press, Sarwar.
4. The Ginning Factory, Sarwar (Proprietor, Dinshaw Pestonji.)
5. The Ginning Factory, Sarwar (Proprietor, Daulat Ram & Kundan Mall.)
6. The Ginning Factory, Arain.

(I) Public Works Department.

Mir Roshan Ali, D.C.E., State Engineer held charge of the department throughout the period under review.

Buildings.

The following new buildings were constructed and additions made at Head Quarters.

Samvat 1998.

1. Quarters for the Jail guard.
2. Two Postmortem Rooms, one in Madanganj and the other at the Sarwari Gate, Kishangarh.
3. Part of the New Hospital building in Kishangarh.

4. Stone pavement of the Chabutara of the T. B. Hospital.

The total expenditure on the new buildings during Samvat 1998 came to Rs. 19,875/13.

Samvat 1999.

1. An additional room in Dhruvad Vilas (Chief Member's house).
2. An additional room in Development Member's house.
3. Additions and alterations in the Nohra of Shri Chhota Hazoor Sahib.
4. Conversion of the old Risala Building in to Judicial Courts.
5. Two additional rooms in the Kishangarh Distillery.

The total expenditure on new buildings during Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs. 25,058/7/3.

Repairs.

A sum of Rs. 1,217/8/- was spent towards repairs and alterations and additions to the buildings in the State including those at Arain, Rupnagar and Sarwar and also to the Victoria House at Mount Abu, during Samvat 1998.

The expenditure on these repairs during Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs 5,490/13/9.

Roads.

Samvat 1998.

Kishangarh Rupnagar Road.

The construction of the road from Madanganj to Rupnagar was taken in hand during the year. Earth work was done on the entire road covering a distance of 15 miles, 1 furlong, and 640 ft. Two culverts were also constructed on this road.

Construction of Kishangarh Arain Road was also taken in hand and earth work was done over a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles on this road.

Samvat 1999.

The construction of roads could not be continued during Samvat 1999 owing to great scarcity of labour due to abnormal times, and specially because workers could secure better wages in the local textile mill, the products of which were requisitioned by the Government in connection with the War effort.

An amount of Rs. 3562/13/9 was however spent in the maintenance and repairs of the existing roads.

The budgetary Position of the P.W.D., during Samvat 1999 would be seen from the following statement:—

Provision in the budget as it stood after revision and reappropriation etc.

Actual Expenditure during the year (Samvat 1999).

Establishment charges.	Rs. 4,172/-	Rs. 4,108/-
Contingent including T.A. conveyance, allowance, stationery etc.	Rs. 970/-	Rs. 923|6/-
Buildings.	Rs. 34,474/-	Rs. 30,549|5/-
Roads	Rs. 14,411/-	Rs. 3,562|13/-
Total	Rs. 54,027/-	Rs. 39,143|8/-

Thus out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 54,027/- there was a saving of Rs. 14,883/- during Samvat 1999.

Detailed statements of expenditure on Public Works during the Samvat years 1998 and 1999 are given as annexures XVIII and XIX.

Farrash Khana.

The charge of Farrash Khana was held by Mir Rustam Ali from the 1st November, 1941 to 11th January, 1942. Thereafter Mir Roshan Ali, State Engineer held the charge of the Department throughout the period under review.

The Budget allotment for Samvat 1998 was Rs. 5,214/- out of which Rs. 4693|8|9 were spent as against Rs. 3456/- during Samvat 1997.

For Samvat 1999 the Budget allotment for the Farrash Khana was Rs. 7565/- out of which a sum of Rs. 6273|9|3 was spent. Thus there was a saving of Rs. 1291|6|9 during Samvat 1999.

(2) Industries.

(1) *The Maharaja Kishangarh, Mills Ltd.*

The Mills functioned smoothly through-out the period under review. The total working days were as follows:—

	Samvat 1997	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999
Day Shift ...	298	303	312½
Night Shift ...	222	291	309

The production of yarn and cloth was as follows:—

	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999.
Yarn	42.01,752 lbs.	35,81,902 lbs.
Cloth	1,18,96,924 lbs.	76,54,550 lbs.

During Samvat 1998 the daily average of labourers working in the day-shift was 1300 while of that in the night-shift 800.

During Samvat 1999 the daily average in day shift was 1350 and in the night shift 717.

(2) Cotton Presses and Ginning Factories.

The Cotton Press Madanganj remained under a temporary directorate. No bales were pressed during the period under review by this press or the Cotton Press at Sarwar. The Ginning Factories also remained silent throughout Samvat 1998.

In Samvat 1999, the Factories started work and ginned 1,010 mds. of raw cotton.

The Royalty from the Mill and Cotton Presses during Samvat 1998 came to Rs. 13,499/- as against Rs. 7115/11/- of Samvat 1997.

The income from this source during Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs. 14,507/-.

Indigenous Industries.

Indigenous industries consist of the manufacture of Chintz, coloured cloth, and lace. Paper is also manufactured in Kishangarh on a small scale. The soap prepared by the firm of N Parashar has acquired a good name.

(3) Electric Power House and Telephones.

Samvat 1998.

(a) Electric Power House.

Mr Manohar Lal Mathur, D. M. E., continued to be the Electrical and Mechanical Engineer throughout the year.

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 15,575/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 13,529/-. The total income during the year from supply of current to the public came to Rs. 11,470/-. This does not include the cost of the current consumed in State offices and buildings.

Pandit Balkishan was Superintendent of Telephones throughout the year.

(b) The telephone exchange is located in close proximity to the Power House. There were 17 Telephone connections, 16 owned by the State and one private.

Samvat 1999.

The Electric Power House remained a State concern upto the 31st December, 1942. From the 1st January, 1943 it was leased to Messrs. Lohawala and Co., who agreed to float a public joint stock company with a limited liability for the supply of Electric Energy in Kishangarh. The terms of the lease are enumerated in a licence granted to the company, copy of which is appended as Annexure XX.

An amount of Rs. 3,355- was provided in the budget for payment of the cost of energy consumed by the State departments and State owned buildings. The amount actually spent on this account was Rs. 4,097/11/9.

(4) Mines and Quarries.

Although the area of the State is only 858 Sq. miles it contains vast deposits of mineral wealth. The income of the State from minerals has considerably increased recently not exclusively because of the abnormal conditions due to the war, but because the mines have started to run in an efficient manner and are better supervised. The Mica Mines at Dadhiya provide employment to a large number of persons. There are good prospects for the running of a glass factory as almost all the important ingredients of that compound are found in this State. A fresh Geological Survey of the State on an extensive scale is under consideration and it is hoped that it will further reveal other important treasures still lying unexplored beneath the surface of the earth.

Economic Minerals and Stones.

The following minerals and stones are found in different parts of the State:—

Calcite, Kyanite, Eliminite, Mica, Beryl, Felspar, Fluorspar, Garnet, Limestone, Soapstone, Sodalite, Nepheline Syenite, Copper, Iron, Marble, (White, pink and coloured) Clay, Graphite and Peat coal shale etc.

Garnet.

The famous Sarwar garnet is considered as one of the best quality minerals in India. It is also the most important mineral in the State, and is workable in considerable quantity in the neighbourhood of Sarwar. It is of excellent colour and beautifully transparent.

Mica.

The mica mines come next. They have acquired a good name and the royalty drawn from them amounted to Rs. 9744-5-0 in Samvat 1998 and Rs. 8900/- during Samvat 1999, as against Rs. 1091-10-6 of Samvat 1997. The most important of these mines are at Dadhiya in Arain district. There are also good mines in the Sarwar and Kishangarh districts.

Lime Stone.

Lime stone occurs in large quantities on the left side of Kishangarh-Jaipur road at a distance of about 3 furlongs from Madanganj.

Silora-Quarries.

The quarries are being worked satisfactorily. They yield excellent roofing slabs and other materials such as stone pegs, window and door sills and stone-buckets etc. The roofing slabs particularly have a very wide demand throughout Rajputana. The quarries produced 31,294 cubic feet of slabs during Samvat 1998 and 34,024 cubic feet of slabs during Samvat 1999.

Marble.

Marble of quite a good quality is found in the northern part of the State, while Marble of Tonkara and Kali-Doongri are almost of the Makrana type. The Narwar marble with stripes on, is another potential deposit. There is a mine of blackish marble also at Jhag. The question of leasing the marble mines to some enterprising firm is still under consideration and it is firmly hoped that the produce will soon find a market.

Nepheline Syenite.

It is said to be a substitute for Soda Ash which is an important constituent in the manufacture of glass. It is found in good quantity here. There are good prospects for the running of a glass factory here as almost all the important ingredients for that material are found in this State.

Copper and Iron Ore.

They are found in large quantities near Kishangarh-Jaipur road, but it has not been possible to work them so far on an economic basis.

Kyanite and Fluor-spar.

Fluor-spar occurs in a vein near Birla in Sarwar Pargana where it is obtainable in limited quantities. Calcite and Quartz are also found near Fluor-spar deposits. A thick band of Graphite and Kyanite occurs in vast deposit on the left side of the Kishangarh-Jaipur road near Madanganj.

Petroleum Gas or Marsh Gas.

Mr. B. L. Shaw Geologist has stated in his report that Petroleum gas occurs at a depth of 2000 to 4000 ft. in a small dome-shaped hillock in the village Fatehgarh about 2 furlongs west of Fatehgarh fort, near a big tank.

Beryl, aquamarines, occur in Birla mines about 8 miles north of Sarwar.

Beauscite ores occur below slopes of the Koda Khapra Chhatri Hills, on the left hand side of the Kishangarh-Ajmer Road, about 2 or 3 furlongs from the P. W. D. Dak Bungalow.

Lala Suwalal Agarwal was the Superintendent of this department from the beginning of November, 1941 up to the 31st May, 1942. Thereafter he retired due to superannuation and Thakur Birad Singh was appointed in his place who worked throughout the remaining period under review.

Income and Expenditure.

The total income from mines and quarries during Samvat 1998 amounted to Rs. 24,105/- while there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,441/-.

During Samvat 1999 the income was Rs. 29,904/- while the expenditure was Rs. 2576/-.

(5) Municipalities.

There are altogether three Municipalities in the State: two at the Capital (one in Kishangarh and the other in Madanganj) and the third at Sarwar. These Municipalities are not self-supporting. Subsidies are granted to them by the State to cover deficits in their budgets.

Constitution.

The constitution of the Municipal Committees does not contain at present any provision for elected element. All the members of the committees are nominated. More seats are, however, allotted to non-official members. The proposal for the introduction of elected element in the constitution of Municipalities is receiving consideration of the administration.

Kishangarh Municipality.

Mr. Gajendra Nath Sharma continued as the Secretary of the Kishangarh Municipality from the 1st November, 1941, to 22nd July, 1943. Afterwards the charge was held by Mr. Bhagwati Lal Mathur up to the end of Samvat 1999.

The road from Kishangarh to Madanganj, and other main roads including that of the town are lighted by electricity supplied by the Power House at the expense of the Municipality. The Municipality also maintained 33 ordinary kerosene lamps.

The total number of hackney carriages in the town holding licenses during Samvat 1998 was 45. It was 42 during Samvat 1999.

Drinking water is obtained exclusively from Pucca wells. All the wells in the Kishangarh Town and in Madanganj are under the direct supervision of the Municipality and disinfection of the wells is carried out each year as necessity arises.

Samvat 1998 being a famine year, scarcity of water was felt in summer but in Samvat 1999 there being copious rains no scarcity was experienced.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths recorded in Kishangarh during Samvat 1998 was 263 and 456 respectively.

The total number of births in Kishangarh during Samvat 1999 was 206 while the number of deaths was 418.

Public Health and Sanitation.

No epidemic broke out except malaria which raged wild after the rainy season during both the years. The sanitary conditions of the City were much improved during the period under review.

The total actual receipts including income from the sale of land at Madanganj during Samvat 1998 amounted to Rs. 28,014-15-9 as against Rs. 2099-9-3 of Samvat 1997 and the actual expenditure came to Rs. 6489-11-3.

The income during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 1,03,395/- (which includes Rs. 98,502/- on account of the sale of plots in Madanganj) while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1828/- only.

Madanganj Municipality.

Charge.

Pancholy Bhagwati Lal remained the Secretary of the Municipality from the 1st November, 1941 to 22nd July, 1943. Afterwards he was transferred to the post of Secretary Kishangarh Town Municipality and the charge of Madanganj Municipality remained with Pandit Gajendra Nath upto the end of Samvat 1999.

Committee.

A committee, consisting of the President, one secretary, and three members managed the affairs of the Madanganj Municipality. The Secretary does the routine work of the Committee while important matters are put up to the Development Member.

Sanitary condition and Health.

There is an inspector, a Jamadar, and a traffic controller who look after the work of scavenging and traffic control. A gang of five sweepers with six cart-men is posted at the Mandi to clear away all rubbish, night-soil and sundry offal. All these persons are paid from the Municipal budget.

No disease broke out in an epidemic form during the period under review excepting Malaria for a short time. The general condition of the health of the public remained satisfactory.

The main roads and lanes of Madanganj are lighted with electricity at a cost of Rs. 1380/-

Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths in Madanganj recorded during Samvat 1998 was 162 and 113 respectively, while that during Samvat 1999 was 70 and 84 respectively.

Water Supply.

There being some scarcity of water during the summer months of Samvat 1998, wells were further bored and cleared. No such scarcity was, however, felt during Samvat 1999.

Income and Expenditure.

The income of the Municipality during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 1,143 2-0 as against Rs. 1,083-0-6 of Samvat 1997 and the expenditure Rs. 3,049-10-0 as against Rs. 1,587-13-9 of Samvat 1997. The receipts from the Municipal taxes during Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs. 793/- while the expenditure came to Rs. 3,505/-. The expenditure that has been incurred in excess of the receipts is due to the fact that Rs. 1,380/- being the cost of electrifying the streets

which formerly used to be met from the State, was transferred to the Municipal Budget.

Madanganj occupies quite an attractive position as a place of commercial importance, situated as it is on the Jaipur-Ajmer road at a distance of 18 miles from Ajmer City. This is a free 'ganj'. It is a progressive market and a busy commercial locality with a Textile Mill and a Cotton Press. In fact, it is one of the biggest cloth markets in the whole of Rajputana. With the rapid expansion of business in Madanganj a necessity was felt to construct a new market not very far from the old one. A site was planned and plots demarcated for the aforesaid market. The sale of these plots brought about one lac and twenty thousand rupees out of which Rs. 27,199-3-6 were realised during the course of the Samvat 1998, the balance was collected during Samvat 1999.

Municipality Sarwar.

The Municipal Committee consists of the President, one Secretary and 12 nominated members. The Hakim is the Ex-officio President of the Committee. The Committee looks after public health, sanitation, lighting system, water supply, sale of land etc. of the town.

The receipts during Samvat 1998 amounted to Rs. 103-3-0 and during Samvat 1999 to Rs. 79/- as against Rs. 168-5-0 of 1997. The expenditure was Rs. 339-6-3 during Samvat 1998, and Rs. 341-13-6 during Samvat 1999 as compared with Rs. 242/5/6 of Samvat 1997. The increase in the expenditure was due to provision made in the budget for the purchase of carts to remove night soil etc. The deficit in the Budget was met from a subsidy by the State.

A statement showing the vital statistics of the Samvat years 1998 and 1999 is given as Annexure XXI.

(6) Darbar Library.

The Darbar Library which is maintained and run by the State is open to the general public. At present it is the main institution which caters to the intellectual needs of the public as well as of the State employees. The Library has been doing invaluable service for a number of years by stocking important books of literary, scientific, historical, religious, and social tastes and issuing them to the readers.

Number of Volumes.

The number of books in the Darbar Library was 8,053 on different subjects including 13 new purchases during Samvat 1998. There are, besides standard books of English and Hindi, some rare manuscripts. 34 new books were added during Samvat 1999; thus the total number of books now comes to 8,087.

Periodicals.

The library subscribed a number of news papers, magazines and other periodicals.

Champawat Lakshman Singh continued to be incharge of the library upto February, 1942, when on his retirement the work was looked after by Mr. W. L. Nakhre who officiated as Librarian upto the end of Samvat 1998.

In Samvat 1999 the Management of Library was transferred to the Secretary Municipal Committee, Kishangarh.

Budget Allotment.

The budget allotment for expenditure during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 484/- as against Rs. 436/- of Samvat 1997, and the actual expenditure during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 350/4/9.

The sanctioned amount for Samvat 1999 was Rs. 495/- out of which Rs. 487/5/- was spent.

Education Department.

The department is divided into two branches (a) City Schools and (b) Village Schools. The former is under the Inspector of City Schools and the latter under the Inspector of Village Schools.

(a) City Schools.

Mr. W. L. Nakhre B. Sc., L. T. continued to be the Inspector of City Schools at Kishangarh and Mrs. Vimla Bai Patil as the ¹Inspectress of the Girls' Schools.

(i) M. K. E. M High School.

There is only one High School viz. M. K. E. M. High School in the State. Mr. W. L. Nakhre B. Sc., L. T., continued to be its Head Master throughout the period under review. The number of students on the roll during Samvat 1998 was 210 as against 208 of Samvat 1997.

The number on roll during Samvat 1999 was 200.

The High School contains a Sanskrit section also. Pt. Kulanand Jha, Shastri and Acharya of Benares, is in charge of this section and prepares boys for the Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya Examinations of the Government Sanskrit College Benares. During Samvat 1998, 2 boys appeared in the Prathama Examination and both came out successful, one in the First and the other in the second Division.

During Samvat 1999, 2 boys appeared at the Madhyama Examination of Benares and 3 at the Prathama Examination of Calcutta. Both the boys in the Madhyama came out successful while in Prathama one failed.

There are eight classes in the High School Section. Boys are prepared for the High School Examination of the Rajputana Board. During Samvat 1998, 18 boys were sent up for the High School Examination out of which 13 were successful. Two boys got distinction in Mathematics and one in Sanskrit.

In Samvat 1999, out of 22 boys sent up for the High School Examination 14 were successful of whom two passed in the first division and 5 in the

second, and both of the former got distinction in Mathematics, and one of them got additional distinction in Hygiene.

There were 14 teachers on the staff of the High School during the period under review.

Teachers Training.

The scheme of getting the teachers trained continues. Mr. Girdhar Gupta B. Com., having qualified himself as a B. T., from the Government Training College, Ajmer, Mr. Gajraj Kishore Bisaria, B. Sc., proceeded for training in July, 1942. Mr. Bisaria completed the training course and resumed his duties in April 1943. He passed the B. T. Examination creditably. It is desired that all the teachers should be trained in due course.

Hygiene was introduced as a compulsory subject in the High School Classes from January, 1942.

(ii) HINDI MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Sadar Hindi Middle School.

This school prepares boys for the Vernacular Final Examination of the Allahabad Board. The number of teachers in this institution was 9 including one English teacher. The second language taught is English.

The total number of boys during Samvat 1998 was 188. It was 189 during Samvat 1999. All the 4 candidates sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination during Samvat 1998 came out successful. In Samvat 1999, 7 boys were sent, of whom 4 passed; one in the second and the rest in the 3rd Division.

(iii) Girls' School.

There is one State Girls' School in the Kishangarh Town.

The number of pupils on roll during Samvat 1998 was 88 and during Samvat 1999, 89 as against 56 of Samvat 1997.

The School imparts instruction upto the VI standard in English. It is proposed to raise the Girls' School to the middle standard.

(iv) Boarding House.

There are two boarding houses at Kishangarh, namely, (1) The Sumer Boarding House, and (2) The Yatendra Boarding House.

Sumer Boarding House.

In the Sumer Boarding House there were 16 boarders during Samvat 1998 and 12 during Samvat 1999. The expenditure on this Boarding House during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 592/3/9 and Rs. 502/8/9 during 1999.

Yatendra Boarding House.

In the Yatendra Boarding House there were 48 Rajput boys during Samvat 1998, and 30 during Samvat 1999, their entire expenditure in this Boarding House is borne by the State. The expenditure during Samvat 1998 on this Boarding House was Rs. 2515/10/- and during Samvat 1999, Rs. 3735/12/6. The question of constructing a new building for this boarding house on modern sanitary lines is under consideration.

Mr. W.L. Nakhre B. Sc., L. T. Head Master, High School, continued as Superintendent of the Sumer Boarding House and looked after its management. He occupies the newly constructed quarters for the Superintendent close to the Sumer Boarding House.

(v) Private Schools.

The following private schools continued to function satisfactorily, during the period under review:—

A. Schools for boys.

1. Shri Jain Gyan Sagar Pathshala, Kishangarh.
2. Pushtikar School, Kishangarh.
3. Shri Shardul Pathshala, Madanganj.
4. Shri Digambar Jain Vidyalyaya, Madanganj.

B. Schools for Girls.

1. The Mission School, Kishangarh.
2. Shri Tikamchand Jain Kanya Pathshala, Madanganj.

Scouting and Physical Training.

The Boy Scouts Association at Kishangarh is functioning as usual under the guidance of two Scout Masters Mr. Abdul Latif and Mr. Ram Singh Patil. The scouts made three excursion trips to places of interest in the State. The number of scouts and cubs was 207 during Samvat 1998 and 200 during Samvat 1999 as against 187 during Samvat 1997.

For the fifth time a Camp Fire was arranged in the High School compound on the occasion of His Highness' Birth day on the 23rd Jan. 1943 and was graced by His Highness and distinguished guests from the public. Investiture ceremony was performed by the Member in Charge of education and prizes were given away to the scouts.

The organisation is doing very useful work towards the war effort.

Girl Guide Movement.

The Girls were regularly trained in the Girl Guide work, under the supervision of Mrs. Vimla Bai Patil, Inspectress of Schools. She along with

four girls attended the camp at Nasirabad. The number of girl guides and blue birds was 13.

Prize Distribution.

In Samvat 1998 the Prize Distribution ceremony of the High School was held on the 20th September 1942 and was presided over by Dewan Bahadur Dr. Lakhpat Rai Sikund M. A., Ph., D, Bar-at-Law, Chief Member of Council, Kishangarh.

The next prize giving function was held on the 8th August 1943 under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Mathur M.A., Principal Government College, Ajmer.

Manual Labour and Vocational Training

The experiment started four years back to inculcate a liking for manual labour in the students was continued during the year under review. Selected boys were given instruction in the improved type of book binding. The boys bound about 75 books during Samvat 1998 and 125 during Samvat 1999.

Medical Examination.

Dr. A.K. Bapna, Chief Medical Officer had medical inspections of the boys of the High School and the Middle School in September and October, 1942. Another inspection of the boys of the High School and the Middle School was made by him in September, 1943.

Co-operative Society.

The Society was organised under the guidance of Mr. Fateh Lal, Inspector of Co-operative Societies in April, 1942, with the object of infusing a spirit of co-operation in the students and training them in the management of their own affairs. The Society is in its infancy and possessed 50 members during Samvat 1998 and 54 during Samvat 1999. It is managing a shop which stocks stationery and books for the use of students and thus the society is doing good service to the school children. Total business transaction during the period commencing from April to November, 1942 was of Rs. 1,317/2/6, and of Rs. 1,381/5/6 from the 1st November 1942 to 31st October, 1943.

The Budget allotment for the City Schools during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 14,909/- out of which Rs. 13,822/- was spent. The amount sanctioned for Samvat 1998 was Rs. 15,209/- while the expenditure was Rs. 16,180/-. The extra cost was met from the savings under the budget of the district Schools.

Village Schools.

Champawat Lakshman Singh Inspector of village Schools retired in February, 1942. Mr. W.L. Nakhre B Sc., L.T. Inspector of City Schools acted as Inspector of village Schools also throughout the remaining period under review.

There are 4 Hindi Middle Schools, 5 Upper Primary Schools and 30 Primary Schools in the District.

In the Hindi Middle Schools which are situated at Sarwar, Arain, Rupnagar and Karkeri, there were altogether 461 boys on roll during Samvat 1998 and 332 during Samvat 1999. 17 candidates appeared for the Vernacular Final Examination out of which 13 came out successful in Samvat 1998.

During Samvat 1999 the total number of candidates sent up for the vernacular Final Examination was 18, of whom 11 were successful.

In the five Upper Primary Schools which are situated at Fatehgarh, Sapla, Narwar, Bandarsindri and Salemabad, there were in all 257 boys on the roll during Samvat 1998, and 196 during Samvat 1997.

In the 30 Primary Schools the total number of scholars was 661 during Samvat 1998, and 441 during Samvat 1999.

There are two Boarding Houses in the districts, one at Sarwar and the other at Arain in which there were altogether 32 inmates during Samvat 1998, and 20 during 1999.

The budgetted grant for the village schools for Samvat 1998 was Rs. 13,598/-, as against Rs. 13,428/- of Samvat 1997. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,468/-, as against Rs. 11,593/- of Samvat 1997.

The sanctioned grant for Samvat 1999 was Rs. 14,319/- out of which Rs. 11,584/- was spent.

Girls' Schools.

There is one Girls' Upper Primary School at Sarwar. The number of girls on the roll was 31 during Samvat 1998, and 29 during Samvat 1999. The budgetted grant for Samvat 1998 was Rs. 288/-, out of which Rs. 280/- were spent. The amount sanctioned for Samvat 1999 was Rs. 385/- out of which Rs. 273/- were spent.

Detailed statements regarding particulars about the Schools in the State during Samvat 1998 and 1999 are given as annexures XXII, XXIII XXIV, and XXV.

Medical.

The medical department runs a General Hospital at the Capital and three dispensaries in the districts, viz., at Sarwar, Rupnagar and Arain. There is also a small dispensary in the Central Jail at Kishangarh. The local textile Mill has also got a dispensary of its own which is under the general supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

Dr. Amritlal Bapna M. B., B. S. was the Chief Medical Officer throughout the period under review. He was assisted in his work in the General Hospital Kishangarh by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The dispensaries in the districts, and the Mill are in the charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The total number of patients treated at the Hospital and the dispensaries during the Samvat 1998 came to 1,49,323 and to 1,39,588 during Samvat 1999 as compared with 1,13,178 of Samvat 1997. The ratio of the

medical relief to the total population of the State came to 1 to 1 nearly, during both the years under review, and the cost of medicines per case, came to 10 pies during Samvat 1998, and to 12 pies during Samvat 1999.

Inspection of district dispensaries was done by the Chief Medical Officer twice during Samvat 1998 and once during Samvat 1999.

The number of operations performed in the General Hospital during Samvat 1998 was 1124. These included 616 major operations.

The total number of operations performed during Samvat 1999 in the General Hospital was 1167. These included 636 major operations.

Vaccination.

During Samvat 1998, 2033 cases were vaccinated, all of which were successful. The corresponding figure for Samvat 1997 was 1892.

The number of cases vaccinated during the calendar year 1943 was 1282. The corresponding figure for the calendar year 1942 was 1716. The decrease in the number during this year was due to the fact that of the two vaccinators the senior man Qazi Sikandar Ali died in January 1943 and the entire burden of the work fell on the only vaccinator Qazi Turrab Ali. Of the cases vaccinated during the year, 1943, 90% were successful.

Epidemic diseases.

The State was fortunately free from the ravages of infectious diseases spreading in an epidemic form. There were a few sporadic cases of small pox and cholera. Although cholera had broken out in an epidemic form in the neighbouring district of Ajmer Merwara twice during the period under review, its spread was checked by prompt precautionary measures on both the occasions. Only 5 cases occurred in the Kishangarh town in Samvat 1998 and of these only one died. So also in Samvat 1999 only 6 cases of cholera were reported out of which 5 were cured. The cases in which death occurred came under observation and treatment very late in a hopeless condition and could not be saved.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 17,468/- during Samvat 1998, and to Rs. 20,372/- during Samvat 1999.

For detailed statements see Annexures XXVI and XXVII.

Scheme for the proposed "Yagya Narain Hospital".

The present State Hospital at Kishangarh is housed in a building which was constructed more than 40 years ago. It is situated in the town far away from the Madanganj and looking to the progress made by the Medical Science and to the necessity of providing satisfactory medical service which is required by a modern citizen, a keen want was felt for the construction of a new hospital with better and more upto-date equipment and in healthier surroundings midway between the Kishangarh town and Madanganj. Since the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Yagyanarain Singhji Sahib of blessed memory, the subjects of the State were thinking of building a memorial to perpetuate his memory. No more befitting monument could be thought of

than to construct a well equipped and upto date hospital. A site was therefore, selected for the purpose.

The scheme is estimated to cost about 1½ lakhs of rupees, out of which some 77,000/- Rupees have already been subscribed by the general public of this State.

Forest Department.

The charge of the Department was held throughout the period under review by the Superintendent of Forests, Mehta Sujan Singh, who has received training in Forest work at Balaghat. This department remained in the Port-folio of the Revenue Member upto the 31st July, 1942, and thereafter it was transferred to the portfolio of the Development Member.

Area.

The total area of the Forest-land remained the same as it was in the last year i.e. 41,682 acres or 65.11 sq. miles. It is distributed as under:—

1. Kishangarh Forests	...	...	...	18,867 acres.
2. Rupnagar	„	...	...	8,575 „
3. Sarwar	„	...	...	5,520 „
4. Arain	„	...	...	8,720 „
Total				41,682 acres.

As a matter of fact there is no real or good forest in the State. There are, however, tracts of scrub jungle having a density of .1, which is capable of producing fuel wood only. *Acacia arabica* is the only timber wood found in the jungles.

Plantation and Arboriculture.

The work of plantation was undertaken by the department and seeds of different species were sown in preserves and on dams of tanks in Khalsa villages.

The department spent Rs. 666/- during Samvat 1998 and Rs. 1043/- during Samvat 1999 as against Rs. 583/- during Samvat 1997 over the maintenance of the plants along the road side.

Cases under Forest Rules.

At the beginning of Samvat 1998 there were 498 cases pending under the Forest Rules. 399 new cases were instituted during the year, thus bringing the total to 897. Out of these 331 were disposed of leaving a pending balance of 566 at the end of Samvat 1998.

During Samvat 1999, 209 new cases were instituted, thus bringing the total to 775, out of which 286 cases were disposed of leaving 489 undecided at the close of the period under review.

Grazing.

The area maintained for grazing purposes during Samvat 1998, was about 15,482 acres. Nearly 29,204 cattle made use of the State Birs (Grazing Area) in Samvat 1998 as against 14,750 in Samvat 1997. The income derived from this head during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 12,770/- as against Rs. 11,295 in Samvat 1997.

The area for grazing during Samvat 1999 was about 15,370 acres. The total number of cattle that were grazed during the year was 35,911. The income derived from this head during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 16,836/-.

Fodder Storage.

No grass could be stored during Samvat 1998 owing to the scarcity of rains during the rainy season in 1941. The grass stored during Samvat 1997 was sold to the public and the income derived from its sale during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 14,525/- as against 7,948/- during the previous year.

For details vide Annexures XXVIII and XXIX.

Income and Expenditure.

The income of the department during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 50,588 as against Rs. 44,847/- of Samvat 1997.

The receipts during Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs. 51,306/-.

The sanctioned amount for expenditure during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 7,513/-. The amount actually spent was Rs. 7,428/-.

The budgetted grant for Samvat 1999 was Rs. 10,239/- out of which Rs. 8,203/- was spent.

Utilization of the Forest Produce.

The total income from forest during Samvat 1998 amounted to Rs. 6,478/- and to Rs. 10,528/- during Samvat 1999 as against Rs. 6,845/- during Samvat 1997.

Detailed Statements of income during Samvat 1998 and 1999 are given as Annexures XXX and XXXI.

Shikar Khana.

The Shikarkhana department remained as usual under the Forest Department and 24 licenses were issued during Samvat 1998 and 10 during Samvat 1999. The income derived from this head came to Rs. 68/- during Samvat 1998 and Rs. 50/- during Samvat 1999 as against Rs. 139/- during Samvat 1997.

(10) Treasure Trove.

No Treasure trove was recovered during the period under review.

(II) Excise.

Mr. Sawai Singh Bhandari B. A., was in charge of the Department throughout the period under review.

This department remained in the portfolio of the Revenue Member from the 1st November, 1941, upto the 31st July, 1942, and thereafter it was transferred to the portfolio of the Development Member.

Working.

The distillery was a State concern which used to manufacture and supply country liquor for local consumption. It remained in the charge of the Distillery Girdawar till 31st May, 1943, when it was leased out to Messrs. Kaikobad Edulji and Bahram Shah M. Elavia & Co., for five years from the 1st June, 1942, for the manufacture and supply of liquor.

The whole produce of the country liquor is kept in the warehouses established by the State and maintained by the Contractor, wherefrom it is issued to the retail dealers on payment of price and duty—the former being paid to the contractor and the latter to the State. All the retail vendors are granted licenses by the State and the licensees are authorised to sell liquor, opium, Charas, Ganja, and Bhang at fixed prices to the public. Limit of private possession of opium, Charas, Ganja, and Bhang is fixed. Opium, Ganja, Bhang and Charas are imported direct by the State and issued to retail dealers at fixed prices.

The system of selling plain liquor in sealed bottles introduced two years back proved a great success.

No opium, morphine, or cocaine is manufactured in the State.

The following figures will show the amount consumed during Samvat 1998 and 1999 as against that of Samvat 1997.

	Samvat 1997			Samvat 1998			Samvat 1999		
(1) Liquor	7803 gls.			8539 gls.			14438 gls.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	Mds.	Srs.	Chh.
(2) Opium	40	30	0	31	25	0	44	19	0
(3) Charas	1	19	0	1	7	0	0	14	0
(4) Ganja	19	30	8	6	9	0	11	19	0
(5) Bhang	16	25	8	20	27	0	24	19	0
(6) Poppy heads.	nil.			nil.			0 7 0		

There has been no change in the selling rate of the commodities except Charas, the rate of which was enhanced to Rs. 120/- per seer from the 3rd July, 1942.

The appreciable increase in the consumption of the liquor, opium and hemp drugs during Samvat 1999, was due partly to the influx of a large number

of labourers in the local mill who received wages at higher rates and therefore spent more on stimulants. 5320 gallons of country spirit, and 2033 gallons of Indian made foreign liquor were exported to other Provinces, and States from the Central Distillery under their respective import permits.

Excise Revenue.

The Excise Revenue is derived from the sale of Country liquor, opium, and hemp drugs.

The number of shops and income derived will be seen from the following Statement:—

		No. of Shops.			Net income.		
		Samvat 1997.	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999	Samvat 1997	Samvat 1998	Samvat 1999
Liquor	...	71	60	47	Rs. 49277/-	Rs. 54750/-	Rs. 93123/-
Opium	...	39	35	31	Rs. 29611/-	Rs. 29148/-	Rs. 41326/-
Hemp drugs	...	30	27	24	Rs. 4003/-	Rs. 4214/-	Rs. 12941/-
Total	...	140	122	102	Rs. 82891/-	Rs. 88112/-	Rs. 147390/-

Out of the Budget grant of Rs. 11,759/- during Samvat 1998 the actual expenditure was Rs. 9,929/-.

The amount sanctioned for Samvat 1999 was Rs. 4,070/-, all of which was spent during the year.

Sayar (Octroi).

The octroi is levied at Kishangarh, Rupnagar and Sarwar.

Mr. Sawai Singh Bhandari B.A., Superintendent of Excise continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the period under review.

The department was under the portfolio of the Revenue Member upto 31st July, 1942 when it was transferred to the portfolio of the Development Member.

Against an income of Rs. 14,643/- in Samvat 1997, an amount of Rs. 11,661/- was realised during Samvat 1998, and of Rs. 15,001/- during Samvat 1999.

Out of the grant of Rs. 2,300/- to the various professionals of the State during the famine of Samvat year 1996 an amount of Rs. 466/8/- was realised by easy instalments during Samvat 1998 as against Rs. 690/15/- during Samvat 1997.

The Budgetted grant for Samvat 1998 amounted to Rs. 3,666/- out of which Rs. 3,621/- were spent during the year.

In Samvat 1999 the amount sanctioned was Rs. 4,730/- whole of which was spent during the year.

Taksal (Mint).

Mr. Sawai Singh Bhandari B.A., held the charge of this department as well. The department was under the portfolio of the Revenue Member from the beginning of the year upto the 31st July, 1942 when it was transferred to the portfolio of the Development Member.

The activity of this department is mainly confined to the refining of silver and gold and transforming them into special designs of gold and silver.

CHAPTER VI.

HOME SECTION.

Mr. Narayandas Mehta B.A., held charge of the Home Department throughout the period under review. There were the following departments in the revised portfolio of the Home Member:—

1. Palace
2. Kapar Bhandar, Jawahirat, and Saraswati Bhandar.
3. Tawarikh.
4. Mehmandari (Guest House.)
5. Police.
6. Jail.
7. Buxigiri Fouj (Military).
8. State Motor Garage.
9. Religious Institutions-Asahi Asharam.
10. State Post Office.
11. War measures including Petrol Rationing and Price Control.
12. Census.
13. State Property at Ajmer and Abu.

(1) Palace.

The Palace department deals with His Highness' Privy Purse and the affairs of other members of the Ruling family. All expenditure relating to the Palace is kept entirely and comprehensively separate from that of the State. The total expenditure on Palace does not exceed 10% of the total income of the State.

Pancholi Pyare Lal worked as Palace Officer from the 1st November, 1941, up to the 21st January, 1942, when he retired due to superannuation and the charge was then held by Thakur Ranmal Singh who continued up to the end of Samvat 1999.

The expenditure on Palace during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 57,927/- as against Rs. 64,946/- of Samvat 1997.

In Samvat 1999 the sanctioned amount for expenditure was Rs. 96,060/- while the amount actually spent was Rs. 91,538/-.

The increase in expenditure in Samvat 1999 over the normal figure was mainly due to the extraordinary expenditure that had to be incurred in connection with the religious rites performed after the demise of Her Highness the Senior Maji Sahiba Khichanji.

(2) Kapar Bhandar, Jawahirat and Saraswati Bhandar.

The department stocks the State Jewellery, ornaments, valuable dresses and some old manuscripts and paintings.

Purohit Balmukand remained in-charge of this department from the 1st October 1941 up to the 5th January 1942, when Mahnot Budhsingh was put incharge of the department who continued up to the end of the period under review.

(3) Tawarikh.

The department contains the old historical records of the State and important events as they happen from day to day are also recorded here,

The Palace Officer is incharge of this department.

The Budget allotment for Samvat 1998 was Rs. 539/-, out of which Rs. 417/8/9 were spent.

The sanctioned amount for Samvat 1999 was Rs. 550/-, out of which Rs. 533/7/- were spent.

(4) Mahamandari (Guest House).

232 guests visited the State during Samvat 1998, and 233 during Samvat 1999, and were entertained by this department which is also under the supervision of the Palace Officer.

The Budget allotment for Mahamandari during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 5,098/-, out of which Rs. 4,142/- was spent.

The amount sanctioned for expenditure during Samvat 1999 for Mahamandari was Rs. 4,607/-. The actual expenditure during the year went up to Rs. 5,421/-, thus leaving a debit balance of Rs. 814/-, which was met by reappropriation from the savings in the budget.

(5) Police.

The present State Police Force is embodied according to the orders of the Darbar passed from time to time in this behalf. A Police Act for the Kishangarh State is under the consideration of the Council.

Mr. Babulal Srivastav was the Superintendent of Police from the 1st November, 1941, to the 28th February, 1942. The Deputy Superintendent

Lala Onkar Singh officiated as Superintendent from the 1st March 1942 to 28-9-42 when Mr. Shambhu Narain Sinha was appointed on this post. He held charge up to the 12th April, 1943. Afterwards Lala Onkar Singh officiated as Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Amar Singh, Station Officer City Kotwali as the Deputy Superintendent up to the end of the period under review.

The total strength of the Police force is 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Drill Instructor, 1 Pairokar Sarkar, 15 Head Constables, 11 Jamadars, 10 literate constables, 7 Mounted constables, and 117 ordinary constables, total 168.

There is one six chambered revolver in the Reserve Lines for the use of the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent.

There are 25 rifles of 303 bore kept in the Reserve Lines for the use of Police party in pursuit of dacoits and other similar work.

There are 20 Muskets of .410 bore in the Lines and have not been sent out to the Police Stations as there are only 95 cartridges in stock.

There are 20 Muskets of .410 bore which have been already distributed to the Police Stations and outposts.

The Muzzle loading guns that were formerly in the charge of the Police force have now been returned to the State Silehkhana.

110 Police cases were pending investigation at the beginning of Samvat 1998. There were 307 cases in which F.I.R. was lodged during the year. Thus the total of Police cases came to 417. The total number of accused persons arrested during the year was 164, out of whom 81 were convicted, 90 discharged, or acquitted, 2 died and cases against 91 remained pending in the law courts at the close of Samvat 1998.

310 cognizable offences were committed during Samvat 1999. On the 1st April 1943 a dacoity was committed at Karkeri by 16 armed persons on camels. Property valued at Rs. 1,36,000/- was robbed by these dacoits. 8 of the aforesaid offenders have been arrested and the trial is proceeding in the regular course.

The property stolen was valued at Rs. 30,461/8/- and recoveries to the extent of Rs. 5,046/7/3 were made during Samvat 1998.

During Samvat 1999 the property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,62,850/- and recoveries to the extent of Rs. 8,587/- were made.

Statements showing the working of the Police during the Samvat years 1998, and 1999, are appended as Annexures XXXII and XXXIII.

Extradition arrangements with Mewar, Marwar, Jaipur, Bikaner, Indore, Karauli, Alwar, Jhalawar, Kotah and Patiala worked satisfactorily.

11 offenders were surrendered to this State from outside and 9 persons were extradited from the Kishangarh State during Samvat 1998, while 17 persons were surrendered from outside and 14 extradited from Kishangarh during Samvat 1999.

Training of Police Force.

Sub-Inspectors employed by the State are trained at the Police Training Schools at Saugor and Muradabad. The U.P. Police manual in an amended form is in force in the State.

Training is given to the Police Constables in the Police Reserve Lines at Kishangarh by the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Finger Print slips of 15 persons were sent to Finger Print Bureau Ajmer, during the year for identification. A Clerk Constable was sent to Ajmer for training in the Finger Print Work.

Criminal Tribes.

There were 35 Minas and 160 Baories on the register of Criminal Tribes during Samvat 1998. During Samvat 1999, the number of Minas remained the same but the number of Baories was 196. These tribes earn their livelihood by agriculture and manual labour. Their movements are watched by the Police in accordance with the Criminal Tribes regulations in force.

The Budget allotment for the Police Department for Samvat 1998, was Rs. 34,832/- out of which Rs. 26,943/- were spent. The saving was due to vacancies in the Constabulary Force.

The amount sanctioned for Samvat 1999, was Rs. 34,130/- out of which a sum of Rs. 28,800/-, only was spent.

Jail.

Dr. Amritlal Bapna M.B.,B.S., Chief Medical Officer continued as Superintendent of Jail and Mr. Bhopal Singh as Jailor, throughout the period under review.

At the beginning of Samvat 1998 there were 30 male prisoners in the Jail. 59 male and 5 female prisoners were admitted in the Jail during the year bringing the total to 94. Of these 56 male prisoners and 3 female prisoners were released thus leaving 33 male and 2 female prisoners at the end of Samvat 1998.

The total number of prisoners in the Jail on the 1st November 1942 was 33 male and 2 female. 92 male and 5 female prisoners were admitted during Samvat 1999 thus bringing the total to 125 male and 7 female. Out of these 97 male and 7 female prisoners were released during the course of the year, leaving 28 prisoners, all male, at the end of Samvat 1999 i.e. on the 31st October 1943.

Religious instructions were imparted to the inmates of the Jail by a Pandit and a Maulvi, as usual.

The income from the Jail garden during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 50/- as against Rs. 41/14/- of Samvat 1997. The income from this garden during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 91/-.

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The Jail industry department worked as usual and the net profits amounted to Rs. 202/2/3 during Samvat 1998 as against Rs. 276/9/9 of Samvat 1997. The profits during Samvat 1999 amounted to Rs. 237/9/6.

The Jail earnings amounted to Rs. 2,415/12/- (during Samvat 1998) and Rs. 3,474/12/- (during Samvat 1999) representing the wages of 9,663, and 10,463 units respectively.

The expenditure of the department during Samvat 1998 came to Rs. 7,384/4/3 while the expenditure in Samvat 1999 was 8,517/4/3.

(7) Buxigiri Fauj (Military).

The Buxigiri Fauj consists mainly of:—

- (a) Madan Lancers.
- (b) Madan Paltan.
- (c) The State Band and
- (d) The Umaidwars.

Madan Lancers.

The Madan Lancers consist of 1 Officer Commanding, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Risaldar, 1 Kot Dafedar, 1 Drill Instructor, 3 Dafedars, 1 Bugler and 42 Sowars, total 51.

The main function of the Madan Lancers is to assist the Police in times of emergencies, and also in guarding the boundaries of the State in the summer season when dacoities are apprehended. They also serve as escorts on ceremonial occasions to the members of the Ruling Family.

The budget allotment for the Madan Lancers during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 8,412/-, out of which Rs. 7,821/12/9 were spent.

The sanctioned amount for Samvat 1999 for the Madan Lancers was Rs. 8,226/-, out of which Rs. 6,821/- were spent.

Madan Paltan.

The Madan Paltan consists of 1 Subedar, 1 Drill Instructor, 4 Havaldars, 6 Naiks, 2 Buglers, 72 Sepoys, total 86.

The Madan Paltan assists the Police in times of emergency. It furnishes 14 guards in the State, and also provides guards of honour on ceremonial occasions.

The budget allotment for the Madan Paltan for Samvat 1998 was Rs. 12,009/-, out of which Rs. 11,169/- were spent during the year.

The sanctioned budget for Samvat 1999 was the same as during Samvat 1998. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,227/-.

The Buxigiri Fauj are provided with 25 Sniders and 86 muzzle loading guns.

The State Band.

The band consists of 1 Band Master, 1 Sergeant, and 20 Bandmen, total 22.

The budget allotment for the band during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 2,478/-. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,511/-. The slight increase in expenditure over the budget provision was due to the increase in the pay of the Band Master.

The sanctioned amount for expenditure during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 2,718/- out of which Rs. 2,345-3-9 were spent.

Umaidwars.

The Umaidwars formerly termed as "Kachi Fauj" were a sort of irregular force which during old times served as militia. During recent times, however, the duties of umaidwars are more or less akin to those of the chowkidars. They have to remain in attendance day and night wherever they are told off.

During Samvat 1998 there were in all 180 umaidwars of whom 49 were in Kishangarh town, 13 in Sarwar, 6 in Arain and 9 in Rupnagar. The remaining 30 umaidwars were distributed over the various Tehsils of the State.

There were 3 camel sowars at each of the following places:—

- (1) Sarwar.
- (2) Arain.
- (3) Rupnagar.

The amount provided in the budget for the above establishment was Rs. 12,976/- out of which Rs. 11,483/- were spent.

The Umaidwars were all brought under reduction in Samvat 1999. The expenditure on their account was hence-forward included in the respective budgets of the departments or offices to which they were attached. There was therefore, no expenditure on umaidwars in the budget of the Buxigiri Fauj during Samvat 1999.

(8) State Garage.

There were 8 cars and 3 trucks in the State Motor Garage during the period under review. No new car was purchased. One old "Morris" was disposed of by sale.

Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 6,692/- a sum of Rs. 4,362/- was spent during Samvat 1998.

The amount sanctioned for Samvat 1999, was Rs. 13,940/- out of which Rs. 13,558/- were spent.

(9) Religious Institutions (Asahai Ashram).

Charitable grants used to be given to various temples and other charitable institutions from the State.

The whole of the surplus income of Palson, a village belonging to the Kishangarh Darbar situated in the Muttra District in the United Provinces, is earmarked for charitable purposes. Its income does not form a part of the revenue of the State but according to an old tradition is spent over charity.

During Samvat 1998 all these charities were organised and brought together and a home was opened to give relief to orphans, widows, and other poor and disabled persons of the State under the name of Rao Bahadur Kesari Singh Asahai Ashram. The opening ceremony of this institution was performed by Mr. C. G. Herbert C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent at Jaipur on the 27th November, 1941. A committee was appointed to manage its affairs.

15 inmates were admitted to the Ashram during Samvat 1998. The number did not exceed 11 during Samvat 1999.

The amount provided for the Ashram in the Budget for Samvat 1998 was Rs. 4,400/-, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,125/-

The sanctioned amount for expenditure during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 4,233/- out of which a sum of Rs. 861/- was spent.

(10) Raj Post Offices.

There were 34 Raj Post Offices in the State in Samvat 1998. As some of the Tehsils were brought under reduction the number of post offices was also reduced to 30 in Samvat 1998. The work of these is looked after by the Tehsildars, in addition to their own duties. There is a Head Office at the Capital.

The Dak is carried by motor service to Sarwar, Rupnagar, Karkeri and Arain. To the rest of the places it is sent by runners.

The income from the Raj Post Offices during Samvat 1998 was Rs. 2,030/-, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,237/-

The income during Samvat 1999 was Rs. 2,130/- and expenditure Rs. 2,120/-.

Kishangarh Darbar's property at Ajmer, Abu, Jodhpur etc.

The Darbar's property at Ajmer, Abu and Jodhpur used to be supervised by the officers who resided at these places on behalf of the Darbar and were designated as Darbar's Vakils.

The Jodhpur Vakalat was abolished on the 4th May, 1939.

The Vakalat at Abu was also abolished from the 1st November, 1939. An officer designated as Motmid was however retained to look after the State property at Abu and Jodhpur. Pandit Ambey Nath formerly Vakil, worked as Motmid at Abu up to the 19th February 1942.

The Vakalat at Ajmer continued up to the 6th December 1941, when it was abolished, and Lala Jagdamba Lal who was so far designated as Vakil, was made Motmid at Ajmer. After the retirement of Pandit Ambey Nath, the property at Abu and Jodhpur was also placed in the charge of the Motmid at Ajmer. Lala Jagdambalal retired on the 22nd July, 1942. He handed over the charge to Munshi Devi Narain who worked as Motmid for the remaining period under review.

The total income from the property at Ajmer and Abu during Samvat 1998, was Rs. 1,833/-, and during Samvat 1999, Rs. 1,893/-.

The expenditure on this office during Samvat 1998, was Rs. 3,235/- and during Samvat 1999, Rs. 2,123/-.

The case regarding the Darbar's Kunj at Pushkar.

The Darbar has got the ownership of a building at Pushkar, which is situated on the Eastern bank of the Pushkar lake, and is popularly known as "Haveli Gorji ki" or the "Kishangarh Kunj". The building is divided into two portions (1) the Zenana Ghat and (2) the Mardana Ghat.

In September 1928, one Mahboob Shah Faqir and some other mohomedans began to interfere with the outer portion of the said property whereupon proceedings under Section 145 Criminal Procedure were instituted by the Pushkar Police in the Court of the Treasury Officer and Magistrate First Class, Ajmer, who decided that case on 5-1-1929 in the favour of the Kishangarh State and ordered that the Kishangarh Darbar were entitled to remain in possession of the property.

In November 1935 the aforesaid Faqir and his companions trespassed in to a kothri of the Kunj and they tried to interfere with the Mardana portion by writing certain Persian couplets, or writings and in other ways. They refused to vacate the premises when asked to do so on 23-12-1940. A Civil suit was therefore filed by the Darbar in December, 1940 in the court of the District Judge Ajmer, against Mangoo and Chhotu, sons of Mahboob Shah and others.

The District Judge decreed the claim of the Darbar with costs on the 23rd March, 1942, ordered dispossession of the defendants from the kothri wrongfully occupied by them, and granted perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with the Darbar's property at Pushkar.

The defendants then filed an appeal in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara Ajmer, against the judgment and decree passed by the District Judge.

The Judicial Commissioner Ajmer, dismissed the appeal with costs on the 11th March, 1943.

The defendants then preferred an application in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, for grant of a certificate to file an appeal to the Privy Council, against the judgment and decree of the Judicial Commissioner Ajmer Merwara, Ajmer dated the 11th March 1943.

The aforesaid application was also dismissed with costs by the Judicial Commissioner on the 27th October, 1943.

ANNEXURES.

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the revised distribution of the portfolios of the Members of Council, Kishangarh during Samvat years 1998 and 1999.

1. Chief Member.

- (1) General Administration.
- (2) State Council,
- (3) Advisory Board.
- (4) Finance, * Audit and Accounts.
- (5) Administration of Justice,
- (6) Registration.
- (7) Panchayat Boards.
- (8) Taxes.
- (9) Stamps.

2. Revenue Member.

- (1) Land Records,
- (2) Agriculture.
- (3) Veterinary.
- (4) Co-operative,
- (5) Irrigation.
- (6) Jagirs.
- (7) Court of Wards.
- (8) Land Revenue.
- (9) Survey and Settlement,
- (10) Granery,
- (11) Nazool.
- (12) Famine Relief.
- (13) Gardens.

3. Development Member.

- (1) Public Works Department,
- (2) Farrashkhana,
- (3) Public Library,
- (4) Municipality.
- (5) Education.
- (6) Industries and Mines.

*N. B.— * Including Treaty amounts, Interest, Loans and Advances, Donations, Contributions and Rewards.*

- (7) Power House and Telephones.
- (8) Excise.
- (9) Sayar (octroi)
- (10) Taksal.
- (11) Treasure Trove.
- (12) Hospitals.
- (13) Forest and Shikarkhana.

4. Home Member.

- (1) Palace Department.
- (2) Military.
- (3) Guest House.
- (4) Religious Institutions (Orphanage & Poor House).
- (5) Tawarikh.
- (6) Vakalats.
- (7) Police.
- (8) Jail.
- (9) Raj Post Office.
- (10) Dastoors.
- (11) Census.
- (12) War measures (including Petrol Rationing and Price Control).

ANNEXURE II.

List of important appointments made and transfers effected during:—

Samvat 1998.

1. On the retirement of R. B. Lala Kesrisingh, B. A., LL. B., Dewan Bahadur L. R. Sikund, M. A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, was appointed Chief Member of Council, on the 1st July, 1942.
2. Mr. Sambhu Narain Singh was appointed Superintendent of Police on 29-9-42.
3. Lala Gulab Rai Saksena Assistant to the Chief Member was transferred as Buxi Jagir on 1-2-42 on the abolition of the post of Assistant to Chief Member.
4. Babu Ghanshyamdas Gupta, Buxi Jagir was transferred to the post of Hakim Malsadar vice Thakur Ranmal Singh on 1-2-42.
5. Thakur Ranmal Singh, Hakim Mal Sadar was transferred as House Hold Officer vice Pancholy Pyarelal retired due to superannuation.
6. Baghawat Amarsingh, Hakim Sarwar, was transferred as Hakim Rupnagar vide Mr. Budhsingh Mehta on 1-7-42.
7. Mr. Budhsingh Mehta was transferred as Treasury Officer vice Mubnot Sajjansingh retired due to superannuation.
8. On the retirement of Lala Jagdambalal Mathur Motmid Ajmer and Abu, Munshi Devinarain was transferred there on 23-7-42.
9. On the retirement of Lala Suwa Lal, Hakim Patthar Khan Thakur Birad singh, Kamdar Palson was transferred to Patthar Khan on 31-5-42.
10. Mr. Harishchandra Kantharia ex-Hakim Bagayat and Agriculture was appointed Kamdar Palson on 30-6-42.
11. Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan, B. Sc. Ag., was appointed Superintendent Gardens and Agriculture on 4-12-42.

Samvat 1999.

Mr. Sukhchand Mehta was appointed Settlement Officer, Kishangarh on 2-11-42.

Mr. Laxmanprasad Saxena was appointed Officer Agriculture Kishangarh on 20-4-43.

Mr. Amardan Bareth, B. A., LL. B., was appointed Hakim Hakumat Rupnagar on 1-7-43.

ANNEXURE III.

List of High Officials in the Kishangarh State during Samvat years 1998-1999.

S. No.	Designation.	Name of Officer.	Period.
1	Chief Member of Council.	Rao Bahadur Lala Kesri-singh, B. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 30-6-42
		Dewan Bahadur Dr. L. R. Sikund M. A., Ph. D. Bar-at Law.	1-7-42 to 31-10-43
2	Revenue Member.	Mr. Omrao Bihari Mathur, B Sc.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
3	Development Member.	Pt. Hariharawaroop Sharma, B. A.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
4	Home Member.	Mr. Naraindass Mehta, B. A.,	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
5	Chief Justice.	Mr. Joharilal Mital, M. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
6	Puisne Judge.	Mr. Kishanlal Dhabhai, M. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
7	Secretary State Council.	Mr. Govindram Gupta, M.A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 1-2-42
8	Secretary Mahakma Khas.	" " " "	2-2-42 to 31-10-43
9	Assistant to the Chief Member	Mr. Gulabrai Saksena.	1-11-41 to 1-2-42
10	Buxi Jagir.	" " "	2-2-42 to 31-10-43
11	State Accountant.	Mr. Sitaram Soni.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
12	Treasury Officer.	Mahanot Sajjansingh. " Budhsingh.	1-11-41 to 9-5-42 10-5-42 to 31-10-43
13	District and Sessions Judge.	Mr. Radheyilal Jaiswal, B. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 6-7-42
		Mr. Sardarsingh, B. Sc., LL. B.	7-7-42 to 31-10-43 (Actg.)
14	Magistrate 1st Class, Kishan-garh.	Mr. Srikishandas Purohit, B. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 5-12-41
		Mr. Sardarsingh, B. Sc., LL. B.	6-12-41 to 6-8-42
		Mr. Jwalaprasad B. Sc., LL. B.	7-8-42 to 13-12-42
		Mr. Shrikishandas B. A., LL. B.	14-12-42 to 14-5-43
		Mr. Jwalaprasad B. Sc., LL. B.	15-5-43 to 29-8-43
		Mr. Srikishandas B. A., LL. B.	30-8-43 to 31-10-43
15	Civil Judge.	Mr. V. V. Halwe, B. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
16	Chief Medical Officer.	Dr. A. K. Bapna, M. B., B. S.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
17	Supdt. Excise and Sayar.	Mr. Sawaisingh Bhandari, B. A.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
18	Supdt. of Police.	Mr. Babulal Shrivastava. Mr. Onkarsingh. Mr. Sambhunarain Singh. Mr. Onkarsingh.	1-11-41 to 20-2-42 21-2-42 to 28-9-42 29-8-42 to 3-4-43 4-4-43 to 31-10-43
19	Supdt. Forest.	Mr. Sugansingh.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
20	Hakim Malsadar.	Th. Ranmalsingh. Mr. Ghanshyamdass Gupta. Th. Amarsingh. Mr. Ghanshyamdass Gupta	1-11-41 to 1-2-42 2-2-42 to 26-11-42 27-11-42 to 8-3-43 9-3-43 to 31-10-43

ANNEXURE III.—(Contd.)

List of High Officials in the Kishangarh State during Samvat years 1998-1999.

S. No.	Designation.	Name of Officer.	Period.
21	Hakim Sarwar.	Th. Amarsingh. Muhanot Mukansingh.	1-11-41 to 30-6-42 1-7-42 to 31-10-43
22	Hakim Rupnagar.	Muhanot Budhsingh. Bhagawat Amarsingh B. Ghanshyamdass Gupta. Mr. Amardan Bareth, B. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 30-6-42 1-7-42 to 26-11-42 27-11-42 to 8-3-43 1-7-43 to 31-10-43
23	Hakim Arain.	Muhnot Mukansingh.	1-11-41 to 30-6-42 (afterwards it was abolished).
24	State Engineer.	Mir Roshanali.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
25	Head Master High School and Inspector of City Schools.	Mr. W. L. Nakhre, B.Sc., L.T.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
26	Land Records Supdt.	Mr. Chandrasen Kasgiwala, B. A., LL. B.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
27	Hony. Magistrate.	Metha Madansingh. Parekh Amarchand.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43 1-11-41 to 31-10-43
28	Officer Mahal.	Pancholi Pyarelal. Th. Ranmalsingh.	1-11-41 to 1-2-42 2-2-42 to 31-10-43
29	Motamid Ajmer and Abu.	Lala Jagdambalal. Mr. Debinarain.	1-11-41 to 22-7-42 23-7-42 to 31-10-43
30	Hakim Patthar Khan.	Lala Suwalal. Th. Biradsingh.	1-11-41 to 31-5-42 1-6-42 to 31-10-43
31	Veterinary Surgeon.	Dr. Gokulsingh.	1-11-41 to 31-10-43
32	Co-operative Inspector.	Pt. Fatehlal.	16-3-42 to 31-10-43
33	Settlement Officer.	Mr. Sukhchand Mehta.	2-11-42 to 31-10-43

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the actual income and expenditure of the
RECEIPTS.

S. No.	Major Heads.					Samvat 1907. (1940-41.) (1-11-40 to 31-10-41.)			Samvat 1908. (1941-42.) (1-11-41 to 31-10-42.)		
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	1,13,285	10	7½	1,76,262	4	3
	ORDINARY.										
1	Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	3,29,640	14	4	1,73,188	3	9
2	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,191	6	3
3	Forests	...	...	...	...	38,200	15	11	50,587	15	1
4	Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sayarat (Octroi)	...	...	...	...	1,43,269	13	11½	12,560	13	11½
6	Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,462	10	9
7	Administration of Justice	...	...	...	...	50,573	3	10½	6,827	0	4½
8	Stamps (Judicial and non-judicial)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,676	12	0
9	Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	7	6
10	Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,881	10	0
11	Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,065	4	6
12	Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	0	0
13	Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	11	3
15	Civil works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,467	5	3
16	Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,160	13	5½
17	Treaty amount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,500	0	0
18	Interest on Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,327	11	0
19	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	35,125	10	6	40,389	8	8
	Mahakmajats	...	...	...	...	28,802	1	7½	...	...	...
	Royalty from Mills and Presses	...	...	...	...	9,287	2	9	...	...	...
	Buxi Jagir	...	...	...	...	44,853	3	11	...	...	...
						+1,708	15	6	...	...	...
						48,562	3	5			
	TOTAL					6,63,462	2	4½	3,36,388	5	9½
	EXTRA—ORDINARY.										
20	Loans and Advances—										
	Advances	...	...	...	...	1,75,881	9	3	3,17,240	1	8
	Loans	...	...	...	...	1,12,193	3	11	1,17,908	4	9
21	Deposits	...	...	...	...	8,231	0	9	15,322	5	0
	TOTAL					2,96,305	13	11	4,50,470	11	5
	GRAND TOTAL					9,77,768	0	3½	9,86,859	1	3½
	Grand total including opening balance					10,93,053	10	11	11,63,121	5	5½

IV.

Kishangarh State for Samvat 1997 and 1998 (1940-41 and 1941-42).

EXPENDITURE.

S. No.	Major Heads	Samvat 1997. (1940-41) (1-11-40 to 31-10-41.)			Samvat 1998. (1941-42.) 1-11-41 to 31-10-42.)		
		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P.
ORDINARY.							
1	Palace	95,701	0	0	54,720	1	0
2	Religious and Charitable institutions	10,561	2	8	22,182	9	6
3	Donations Rewards	25	0	0	4,391	4	9
4	Military	50,514	5	6	38,736	12	9
5	General Administration... ..	1,28,616	0	0	64,820	9	3
6	Land Revenue	35,542	10	2	57,342	7	7
7	Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	9,340	8	9
8	Forests ... ..	...	...	...	14,001	7	0
9	Sayarat (Octroi) ... ..	...	...	...	2,604	3	9
10	Excise ... ..	...	...	...	4,467	7	6
11	Registration ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Administration of Justice ... ..	...	...	...	24,005	6	0
13	Stamps (Judicial and non-Judicial) ... ..	...	...	...	1,009	13	6
14	Police ... ..	...	...	...	24,349	7	0
15	Jails ... ..	...	...	...	6,186	10	0
16	Medical	13,892	2	0	12,205	14	3
17	Education	22,539	6	3	22,436	1	8
18	Public Works	22,941	4	0	58,663	5	0
	Wells	+ 220	14	3	...	...	...
19	Industries ... ..	...	...	...	17,329	5	6
20	Minor Departments ... ..	...	...	...	57,210	5	9½
21	Census	1,515	5	9	240	11	6
22	Famine Relief and Insurance Famine	44,648	0	1½	30,502	9	2
23	Pensions and Gratuities... ..	10,709	10	5	16,737	3	7
24	Interest on loans ... ..	...	...	...	6,250	0	0
25	Refunds	1,876	0	0	6,297	6	3
26	Miscellaneous	9,894	11	6	42,572	2	6
	War Committee	93	13	0	...	...	...
	Vakalats	2,009	8	0	...	...	...
	Travelling allowance	12,349	2	3	...	...	...
	Karkhanajats	38,934	15	1½	...	...	...
	Mehmandari	5,436	3	6	...	...	...
	TOTAL	5,68,021	3	3	5,99,003	13	6½
EXTRA—ORDINARY.							
27	Loans and Advances—						
	Advances	2,41,464	14	6	3,47,396	2	6
	Loans	1,67,127	0	2	1,14,638	8	11
28	Refund of deposits	178	4	9	7,809	9	0
	TOTAL	4,08,770	3	5	4,69,844	4	5
	GRAND TOTAL	9,16,791	6	8	10,68,848	1	11½
	Closing balance	1,76,262	4	3	94,273	3	6
	Grand total-including opening balance	10,93,053	10	11	11,63,121	5	5½

Statement showing the actual income and expenditure of the Kishangarh State

RECEIPTS.

S. No.	Major Head.	Samvat 1998 (1-11-41 to 31-10-42).			Samvat 1999 (1-11-42 to 31-10-43).			Differences +(Increase) —(Decrease)		
		Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Opening Balance ...	1,76,252	4	3	94,273	10	5	— 81,999	0	9
	ORDINARY.									
1	Land Revenue ...	1,73,138	3	9	6,75,964	10	5	+5,02,926	6	8
2	Agriculture ...	3,191	6	3	2,727	12	6	— 463	9	9
3	Forest ...	50,587	15	1	61,973	6	0	+ 11,385	6	11
4	Registration ...	0	0	0	1,361	0	0	+ 1,361	0	0
5	Sayarat (Octroi) ...	12,560	13	11½	16,382	6	10	+ 3,821	8	10½
6	Excise ...	1,13,462	10	9	1,85,936	6	6	+ 72,473	11	9
7	Administration of Justice ...	6,827	0	4½	6,943	2	6	+ 116	2	1½
8	Stamps (Judicial and non-Judicial) ...	27,676	12	0	45,533	5	6	+ 17,856	9	6
9	Jails ...	227	7	6	197	10	6	— 29	13	0
10	Police ...	8,881	10	0	16,524	0	0	+ 7,642	6	0
11	Industries ...	45,065	4	6	48,714	7	1	+ 3,649	2	7
12	Education ...	71	0	0	75	10	0	+ 4	10	0
13	Medical ...	0	0	0	65	12	0	+ 65	12	0
14	Military ...	852	11	3	1,467	6	0	+ 614	0	9
15	Civil Works ...	3,467	5	3	3,383	6	6	— 83	14	9
16	Minor Departments ...	14,160	13	15½	21,438	0	7½	+ 7,277	3	2
17	Treaty amount ...	20,500	0	0	1,06,000	0	0	+ 85,500	0	0
18	Interest on Loans ...	15,327	11	0	17,122	10	2	+ 1,794	15	2
19	Miscellaneous ...	40,389	8	8	64,355	14	8	+ 23,966	6	0
	TOTAL ...	5,36,388	5	9½	12,76,166	15	9½	+ 7,39,778	10	0
	EXTRA—ORDINARY.									
20.	Loans and Advances—Advances	3,17,240	1	8	1,95,630	12	4	+1,78,390	10	8
21.	Loans	1,17,908	4	9	3,986	8	0	.....	
	Amounts withdrawn from Imperial Bank of India Ajmer.	...	...	...	2,32,750	12	4	.....	
	" " " " Jaipur.	...			12,470	9	2	.....	
	" " " " Muttra.	...			1,501	14	0	+4,15,455	15	6
	Co-operative Fund ...	...			2,654	8	9	.....	
	Amount Received from Tikam Chand Bhagchand ...	...	...	...	2,80,000	0	0	.....	
	Deposits ...	15,322	5	0	7,074	8	10	— 8,247	12	2
	TOTAL ...	4,50,470	11	5	10,36,069	9	5	+ 5,85,598	14	0
	Grand total Ordinary and extra-ordinary ...	9,86,859	1	2½	23,12,236	9	2½	+ 13,25,377	8	0
	Grand total inclusive of opening balance.	11,63,121	5	5½	24,06,509	12	8½	+ 12,43,388	7	3

V.
for Samvat years 1998 and 1999 (1-11-1941 to 31-10-42 and 1-11-42 to 31-10-43.)

EXPENDITURE.

S. No.	Major Head.	Samvat 1998 (1-11-41 to 31-10-42).			Samvat 1999 (1-11-42 to 31-10-43)			Difference. + (Increase) — (Decrease).			
ORDINARY.											
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1.	Palace	54,720	1	0	76,768	9	0	+	22,048	8	0
2.	Religious	22,182	9	6	20,168	12	11	—	2,013	12	7
3.	Donations and Rewards	4,391	4	9	14,688	12	6	+	10,297	10	9
4.	Military	38,736	12	9	46,470	6	0	+	7,733	9	3
5.	General Administration	64,820	9	3	66,551	15	9	+	1,731	6	6
6.	Land Revenue	57,342	7	7	88,141	6	7	+	30,788	15	0
7.	Agriculture	9,430	8	9	14,063	15	0	+	4,723	6	3
8.	Forests	14,001	7	0	12,533	7	0	—	1,468	0	0
9.	Sayarat (Octroi)	2,604	3	9	3,742	6	9	+	1,138	3	0
10.	Excise	4,476	7	6	4,856	0	3	+	388	8	9
11.	Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Administration of Justice	24,005	6	0	21,493	1	9	—	2,512	4	3
13.	Stamps (Judicial & non-Judicial).	1,009	13	6	707	14	0	—	301	15	6
14.	Police	24,349	7	0	34,417	4	10½	+	10,067	13	10½
15.	Jails	6,186	10	0	12,421	11	6	+	6,235	1	6
16.	Medical	12,205	14	3	17,964	5	3	+	5,758	7	0
17.	Education	22,436	1	8	30,880	1	6	+	8,443	15	10
18.	Public Works	58,663	5	0	72,989	6	0	+	14,326	1	0
19.	Industries	17,329	5	6	10,748	0	6	—	6,581	5	0
20.	Minor Departments	57,210	5	9½	31,352	9	0	—	25,357	12	9½
21.	Census	240	11	6	...	...	...	—	240	11	6
22.	Famine Relief & Insurance	30,902	9	2	6,001	14	6	—	24,900	10	8
23.	Pensions and Gratuities	16,737	3	7	21,249	0	7	+	2,511	13	0
24.	Interest on Loans	6,250	0	0	31,714	4	2	+	25,464	4	2
25.	Refunds	6,297	6	3	571	5	3	—	5,726	1	0
26.	Miscellaneous	42,572	2	6	3,759	14	3	—	38,812	4	3
TOTAL		5,99,003	13	6½	6,44,746	8	10½	+	45,742	11	4
EXTRAORDINARY:											
27.	Loans and Advances										
	Advances	3,47,396	2	6	6,66,267	0	6	+	3,18,870	14	0
	Loans.	1,14,638	8	11	15,458	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Amounts deposited in Imperial Bank of India Ajmer	...	...	...	2,05,127	10	9	...	...	...	...
	" " " " Jaipur	...	...	...	544	2	3	...	...	...	...
	" " " " Muttra	...	...	...	4,500	0	0	+	8,73,197	10	10
	Investment in War Loan	...	...	...	80,000	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Amount deposited with Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand	...	...	...	5,09,911	8	3	...	...	...	...
	Repayment of Jaipur and Court of Wards Loan	...	...	...	1,72,294	14	6	...	...	...	...
28.	Refund of Deposits	7,809	9	0	2,190	10	0	—	5,618	15	0
TOTAL		4,69,844	4	5	16,56,293	14	3	+	11,86,449	9	10
Grand total ordinary and Extraordinary											
	Closing balance	10,68,848	1	11½	23,01,040	7	1½	+	12,32,192	9	10
	Grand total inclusive of closing balance	94,273	3	6	1,0,5469	5	7	+	11,196	2	1
		11,63,121	5	5½	24,06,509	12	8½	+	12,43,388	7	3

Important variations between the figures of actual income and expenditure for Samvat 1998 and 1999 are explained as follows:—

INCOME.

Ordinary.

1. *Land Revenue-Increase Rs. 5,02,826/-*.—This abnormal increase was due to bumper crops in Samvat 1999 which resulted in more income from land Revenue and cesses, sale proceeds of land (Sumer Market in Madanganj) and increased revenue from Sadh-Chha-anni and Shukrana.

3. *Forests. Increase Rs. 11,365/-*.—was due to income received in excess of budgetted figures from sale of grass and grazing fees.

5. *Sayrat. Increase Rs. 3,821/-*.—was due to bumper crops in 1999 resulting in more income than budgetted for.

6. *Excise. Increase Rs. 72,473/-*.—was due to larger sale and consumption of liquor, opium and other intoxicating drugs.

8. *Stamps. Increase Rs. 17,856/-*.—In the past income under this head was realised in cash, and credited to another head. From Samvat 1999 the income is now realised from the sale of judicial stamps sold to the public and credited to this head.

10. *Police. Increase Rs. 7,642/-*.—was due to the realisation of past arrears relating to motor service contracts in Samvat 1999.

11. *Industries. Increase Rs. 3,649/-*.—was due to recoveries of arrears on account of electricity supplied in the past years.

16. *Minor Departments. Increase Rs. 7,277/-*.—was chiefly due to adjustment of certain items of book debits of past years in this year's accounts.

17. *Treaty amounts. Increase Rs. 85,500/-*.—was due to adjustment of treaty amounts of the past year adjusted in this year's accounts.

18. *Interest on loans. Increase Rs. 1794/-*.—was due to arrears of interest on investment in the Cotton Press realised and credited to this year's accounts.

19. *Miscellaneous. Increase Rs. 23,966/-*.—was due to a sum of about Rs. 10,000/- on account of past arrears of Nazrana adjusted in Samvat 1999, recovery of arrears of Birar and more income from (Chopaya Faujdari) and from cattle fair Rs. 12,000/-

EXTRAORDINARY.

20. Loans and Advances.

Advances. Increase Rs. 1,78,390/-.—was due to more refunds of advances effected in Samvat 1999 than in 1998, and to the larger amount of sale proceeds of grain due to the rise in prices.

Loans and Investments. Increase Rs. 4,15,455/-.—was due to withdrawal

of money from the Imperial Bank of India Ajmer, Jaipur and Muttra Branches, recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,654/- from Buxi Jagir etc. for credit to the Co-operative Loan Fund and to a sum of Rs. 80,000/- withdrawn from Rai Bahadur Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand for investment in Government loan of 1953-55 and to a book adjustment of Rs. 2,00,000/- effected by withdrawing the amount from Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand for credit to the account of Joharmal Gambhir Mal.

21. *Deposits. Increase Rs. 8,247/-*.—was due to less deposits received in Samvat 1999.

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary.

1. *Palace. Increase. Rs. 22,048/-*.—was due to an extraordinary expenditure of about of Rs. 12,000/- incurred on the religious rites in connection with the demise of Her late Highness senior Maji Saheba, and to a sum of Rs. 10,000/- for Samvat 1998 paid in Samvat 1999 on account of the Marriage Reserve.

2. *Religious and Charitable institutions. Decrease of Rs. 201/-*.—was due to smaller number of payments made in Samvat 1999 to various temples as Pattas in support of claims were not produced.

3. *Donations and Rewards. Increase Rs. 10,297/-*.—was due to adjustment of expenditure of past years in Samvat 1999.

4. *Military. Increase Rs. 7,733/-*.—was due to increased expenditure on feeding charges of horses on account of high prices prevailing.

5. *General Administration. Increase Rs. 1,731/-*.—was due to increased expenditure on stationery and postage and telegram charges.

6. *Land Revenue. Increase Rs. 30,788/-*.—was due partly to increased expenditure on settlement operations and partly to increased expenditure on conveyance allowances and other items of book debits adjusted in Samvat 1999.

7. *Agriculture. Increase Rs. 4,723/-*.—was due to expenditure in the past year debited to this year.

8. *Forests. Decrease Rs. 1,468/-*.—was due to low expenditure on conservancy and works.

9. *Sayarat. Increase Rs. 1,138/-*.—was due partly to revision of pay of establishment and partly to increased expenditure on stationery and cattle fair debited to this head.

12. *Administration of Justice. Decrease Rs. 2,512/-*.—was due the post of the Legislative Secretary being brought under reduction and appointment of a District & Sessions Judge on lower rate of pay.

14. *Police. Increase Rs. 10,067/-*.—was due to increase in the pay of the Police Force and adjustment of past expenditure on this year's account.

15. *Jails. Increase Rs. 6,235/-*.—was due to increased expenditure on diet of prisoners and uniform and on feeding charges of bullocks due to high prices.

16. *Medical. Increase Rs. 5,758/-*.—was due to high prices of medicines and to expenditure of past years adjusted in Samvat 1999.

17. *Education. Increase Rs. 8,443/-*.—was due to increased expenditure on secondary, primary and girls' schools.

18. *Public Works. Increase Rs. 14,326/-*.—was due to increased expenditure on works and adjustment of past accounts in Samvat 1999.

19. *Industries Decrease Rs. 6,581/-*.—was due to abolition of Power House as a State concern.

20. *Minor Departments. Decrease Rs. 25,375/-*.—was due to the transfer of the Library to the Municipality and of Munshigiri Office to the Mahakma Khas, abolition of Karkhanajat and amalgamation of Farashkhana Kishti Khana, Saraswati Bhandar with other departments.

22. *Famine Relief. Decrease Rs. 24,900/-*.—Compared with the expenditure of Rs. 30,902/- in 1998 there was a small expenditure of Rs. 6,000/- in Samvat 1999, which was solely due to the adjustment of expenditure of samvat 1998 in 1999.

23. *Pensions and Gratuities. Increase Rs. 4,511/-*.—was due to the grant of pensions and gratuities to new pensioners.

24. *Interest on loans. Increase Rs. 25,464/-*.—was due to payment of interest on Jaipur and other loans.

25. *Refunds. Decrease Rs. 5,726/-*.—was due to smaller number of refunds in 1999.

26. *Miscellaneous expenditure. Decrease Rs. 38,812/-*.—was due to adjustment of past accounts in the accounts for 1999.

EXTRA-ORDINARY.

27. Loans and Advances

Advances-Increase Rs. 3,18,870/- —was due chiefly to price of grain stored in the Saman-ki-Haveli debited to this head.

Loans. Increase Rs. 8,73,197/-.—was due to a sum of Rs. 2,10,000/- credited into the Imperial Bank of India Ajmer, Jaipur and Muttra Branches, transactions to the extent of Rs. 5,09,911/- took place with Seth Joharmal Gambhirmal; Rs. 80,000/- invested in Government Loan and Rs. 73,286/- paid in excess of the budgetted amount.

ANNEXURE VI.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

S. No.	Name of Court.	Powers.	Remarks.
1.	High Court.	It is the highest Court of Civil and Criminal Justice in the State, exercising all powers of appeal and revision. An appeal to the Ruler-in-Council lies only in certain limited cases.	
2.	District and Sessions Court.	It tries all cases triable by the Court of Sessions under the Criminal Procedure Code and is empowered to pass any sentence authorised by law but a capital sentence passed by it requires confirmation by the High Court. It exercises all the powers of appeal vested in the Court by the Criminal Procedure Code. On the civil side, the District Court is the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the whole State in suits exceeding Rs. 1,000/- in value. It hears and decides appeals against the decisions of the subordinate Courts.	The District and Session Judge is the Ex-officio District Magistrate and Registrar for registration of documents. He is also the registrar for registration of Companies under the Company law.
3.	Small Causes Court.	It is empowered to try civil suits of Small Cause nature not exceeding Rs. 100/- in value arising within the town of Kishangarh including Madanganj.	
4.	Civil Court, Kishangarh.	It has jurisdiction to try civil suits upto Rs. 1,000/- in value of Pargana Kishangarh including the town of Kishangarh and Madanganj. It also exercises Small Cause powers in suits not exceeding Rs. 50/- in value arising within the Pargana of Kishangarh (i. e., outside Kishangarh proper and Madanganj).	
5.	Court of the First Class Magistrate, Kishangarh.	It has jurisdiction over the Pargana of Kishangarh including Kishangarh town and Madanganj. It exercises the ordinary powers of a First Class Magistrate and certain additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code.	

ANNEXURE VI.

COURTS OF JUSTICE. (Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Court.	Powers.	Remarks.
6.	Court of Honorary Magistrates.	Its jurisdiction extends to the town of Kishangarh including Madanganj. It exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate, Kishangarh.	
7.	Court of the Judge-Magistrate Sarwar.	On the Civil side, it exercises the same powers as are exercised by the Civil Court at Kishangarh and on the Criminal side it exercises all the powers exercised by the 1st Class Magistrate, Kishangarh. It has jurisdiction over the Pargana of Sarwar.	
8.	Court of the Judge-Magistrate, Rupnagar.	On the Civil side, it exercises the same powers as are exercised by the Civil Court at Kishangarh and on the Criminal side it exercises all powers exercised by the 1st Class Magistrate Kishangarh. It has jurisdiction over the Pargana of Arain. On the abolition of Arain Pargana, the separate Court of the Judge-Magistrate Arain, was brought under reduction on 1st July 1942. With the territorial readjustment of the three Parganas, the territorial jurisdiction of the other Courts, the Court of the Civil Judge, Kishangarh the Court of the 1st Class Magistrate Kishangarh, and the Courts of the Judge-Magistrates, Sarwar and Rupnagar has undergone change accordingly.	

ANNEXURE VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kishangarh State during Samvat year 1998.

S. No.	Tribunal.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of persons dealt with.							Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Brought to trial.													
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Total.								
										Past year.	Present year.							
1.	District & Sessions Court.	4	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	2	7	...	...	3	
2.	Criminal Court.	140	185	32	111	31	174	...	...	...	311	384	49	59	...	157	61	
3.	Honorary Magistrate's Court.	75	10	25	...	...	32	...	...	...	190	57	31	1	9	2	8	
4.	Judge-Magistrate's Court Sarwar.	38	50	7	15	...	33	...	...	...	68	55	19	9	...	14	11	
5.	Judge-Magistrate's Court Arain.	99	57	24	21	10	50	...	...	...	238	105	2	15	...	86	2	
6.	Judge-Magistrate's Court Rupnagar.	69	63	71	68	...	48	...	...	...	209	187	56	26	...	66	33	
Total.		425	372	159	227	41	337	...	...	...	1032	764	159	117	9	325	38	116

ANNEXURE VIII.

Statement showing the number and result of appeals in civil suits in the Samvat year 1998 as compared with Samvat 1997.

Court.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1. High Court.	32	7	129	97	161	104	154	97	7	7	38607/7-	44173/5/9	84	56	12	1	12	1	..	10	3	1	1
2. District Court.	37	17	135	66	172	83	155	69	17	14	16288/-	9064/-	60	35	21	25	74	8	..	..	..	..
Total ...	69	24	264	163	333	187	309	166	24	21	54895/7-	53237/5/9	144	91	33	26	86	9	..	10	3	2	

ANNEXURE IX.

Statement Showing the result of appeals and revisions against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kishanganj State during the Sanwat year 1998.

Serial No.	Name of Court.	Number of appeals and revisions.	Number of persons and cases.												Proceedings quashed.	Referred.		Further.		Pending.		Remarks.		
			Applica- tions. rejected.				Confirm- ed.				Modified. Reversed.													
			Sentences.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.										Persons.	
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.									Persons.	Cases.
1.	High Court	40	...	...	30	24	10	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	
2.	Sessions Court.	37	...	...	17	16	10	9	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	Total	77	...	...	47	40	20	16	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	

ANNEXURE X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Various Courts in the Kishangarh State during Samvat 1999.

Tribunal.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Remain- ing at the end of the year.	Number of persons dealt with.				Total.		Disch-arged with- out trail.	Acquit- ed.	Committed.	Committed or referred.	Died escap- ed or trans-ferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Brought to trial			Past year.	Present year.								
				Arrest- ed by police	Upon war- rants.	On Sum- mons.			Volun- tary.								Ayrested in presen- ces of the Magis- trate.
District and Sessions Court.	7	3	3	5	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	6	...	...	2	
Criminal Court Kishangarh.	185	251	61	141	225	52	...	348	479	25	222	154	...	11	67	
Honorary Magistrate's Court.	10	18	6	...	...	33	...	57	39	...	15	24	...	...	...
Judge Magistrate Court, Sarwar	50	75	11	28	1	41	...	55	81	15	22	23	...	1	20	
Judge Magistrate Court, Rupangarh	63	109	33	90	1	86	1	187	211	98	11	59	...	3	40	
Judge Magistrate Court, Arain	57	1	2	...	...	...	...	105	3	...	1	2	...	...	...
Total	372	457	116	264	227	213	1	764	821	138	271	268	...	15	129	

ANNEXURE XI.

Statement showing the number and result of appeals in civil suits in the Samvat year 1999 as compared with Samvat 1998.

Number.	Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	High Court.	7	7	97	89	104	96	97	78	7	18	44173/5/9	25507/12/0	56	42	29	19	1	10	10	6	1	1	
2	District Court ...	17	14	66	92	83	106	69	89	14	17	9064/-	99413/6	35	33	25	39	8	17	...	...	1	...	
	Total ...	24	21	163	181	187	202	166	167	21	35	53237/5/9	35448/15/6	91	75	54	58	9	27	10	6	2	1	

ANNEXURE XII.

Statement showing the result of appeals and revisions against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kishangarh State during the Sanvat year 1999.

Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of appeals and revisions	Number of persons and cases.										Proceedings quashed.		Referred.	Further Pending.		Remarks.				
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.				Reversed.													
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.						
			Persons.	Cases.					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.					Persons.		Cases.			
1.	High Court.	51	...	...	31	30	3	3	10	9	..	..	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	..	4	4	12	5	
2.	Sessions Court.	56	...	...	25	25	19	19	11	11	1	1	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	107	...	...	56	55	22	22	21	20	1	1	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	..	4	4	12	5	

ANNEXURE XIII.*Statement showing rainfall in Kishangarh proper.*

Year.		Rainfall in inches.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	
Samvat	1985	13	84	
"	1986	24	92	
"	1987	11	23	
"	1988	27	30	
"	1989	30	64	
"	1990	10	62	
"	1991	15	63	
"	1992	18	81	
"	1993	19	30	
"	1994	7	87	
"	1995	11	92	
"	1996	20	90	
"	1997	6	58	
"	1998	31	99	
"	1999	22	56	

ANNEXURE XIV.

Statement of prices of Staple Food Grain during the Samvat year 1998.

Months.	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Gram.		Makki.		Remarks.
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	
November.	8	0	14	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	
December.	8	0	16	0	10	0	9	0	11	0	9	0	
January.	7	0	12	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	9	8	
February.	7	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
March.	6	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	
April.	6	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	
May.	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	
June.	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	
July.	9	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	9	0	
August	9	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	5	0	9	0	
September.	5	8	7	8	9	0	9	0	5	0	9	0	
October.	5	8	6	0	10	0	10	0	5	0	11	0	

ANNEXURE XV.

Statement of prices of Staple Food Grain during the Samvat year 1999.

Months	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Gram.		Makki.		Remarks.
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	
November '42	3	12	5	4	7	...	7	...	4	..	7	8	
December. '42	3	4	5	...	7	8	6	12	4	...	7	4	
January . '43	3	...	5	...	8	.	7	...	4	...	7	6	
February. „	4	...	5	4	7	4	7	.	4	4	7	4	
March. „	4	...	5	8	7	...	7	8	5	8	7	4	
April. „	3	...	4	12	7	...	7	...	4	12	7	0	
May. „	2	14	4	8	5	8	6	...	3	12	6	2	
June. „	3	...	5	...	5	12	6	...	4	...	6	0	
July. „	3	...	5	6	6	...	6	...	3	12	5	9	
August. „	3	...	5	...	5	8	5	8	4	...	5	8	
September. „	3	...	4	12	6	8	6	...	3	4	6	12	
October.	2	14	4	12	5	8	5	...	3	8	6	0	

ANNEXURE XVI

Balance Sheet Co-operative Loan Fund Kishangarh State for the Samvat year 1998 (ending 31st October, 1942).

Co-operative loan Fund.		ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.																					
Cash in hand.	Rs. 13,580/11/9.	Market Value of investment.	Rs. 13,897/6/3.	Loans due by members (individuals)	Rs. 16,264/6/-.	Loans due by Banks and societies.	Rs. 169/3/9.	Interest accrued to the Bank.	Present value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total.	Loans and deposits from non-members and from members in an individual capacity.	Loans and deposits from Central Bank.	Loans and deposits from societies.	Loans from State.	Share capital paid up.	Interest due by the Fund.	Cost of management due.	Other items.	Reserve Fund.	Other Funds.	Other undistributed profits carried forward.	Total.	Profit and loss.	Remarks.
		...																							

ANNEXURE XVII.

Balance Sheet of Co-operative Loan Fund Kishanganh State for the Sanvat 1999.

Classification.	ASSETS.							LIABILITIES.										Remarks.			
	Cash in hand and banks.	Market value of in- vestment.	Loans due by mem- bers (individuals).	Loans due by banks and societies	Interest accrued to the banks.	Present value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total	Loans and deposits from non-members and from members in an individual capacity	Loans and deposits from Central Banks	Loans and deposits from societies.	Loans from Govern- ment.	Share capital paid up.	Interest due by the Bank.	Cost of management due	Other items.	Reserve fund.		Other fund.	Other undistributed profits carried for- ward.	Total.	Profit + Loss—
Central Co-operative Loan Fund ...	1	...	22,024	21,715	1,453	...	...	45,193	40	...	155	39,300	...	...	...	...	2,500	500	872	43,367	+1,826
Agricultural— A. Thrift and Credit and Grain ...	942	...	10,196	...	178	...	...	11,316	413	9,993	...	...	406	77	...	...	...	...	...	10,889	+417
Societies ...	8 Mds	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Mds.	...	...	...	...	8 Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Mds	...
B. Fodder...	92 Mds	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 Mds.	92 Mds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 Mds	...
C. Mortgage ...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	+12
Urban Societies A. Thrift and Credit Societies ...	144	...	696	...	5	...	...	845	...	624	...	...	184	13	...	...	...	...	...	821	+24
Co-op. Agricultural shobhi-	20	...	220	...	2	...	...	222	10	217	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	240	+2
Thrift and Savings Socie- ties ...	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	155	24	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	+6
Students' Store ...	454	...	89	...	...	375	...	918	255	470	...	...	61	19	...	...	...	...	50	855	+63

ANNEXURE XVIII.

Expenditure on Public Works during the Samvat Year, 1998 (1941-42.)

Serial No.	Description.	STATE FUNDS.						LOCAL FUNDS.			Total.	REMARKS.		
		Original.			Repairs.			Total.	Original.	Repairs.			Total.	
		Rs.	p.	a.	Rs.	a.	a.							
1	Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	a.	p.
2	Civil Buildings	19,875	0	3	1,217	8	0	...	...	...	...	21,092	8	3
3	Communications	19,335	11	6	938	10	0	...	...	...	...	20,273	5	6
4	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	667	4	0	...	...	...	...	677	4	0
5	Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Establishment	3,273	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,273	5	9
Total		42,484	1	6	2,833	6	0	...	...	...	...	45,317	7	6

ANNEXURE XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the Samrat Year, 1999 (1942-43).

Serial No.	Description.	Original.			State Funds.			Total			Local Funds.			Total.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1.	Military	...	...	...	59	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	8	0	
2.	Civil Buildings	25,058	7	3	5,431	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,489	13	0	
3.	Communication	647	15	9	2,914	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,562	13	9	
4.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	923	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	923	6	0	
5.	Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
6.	Establishment	...	...	...	4,108	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,108	7	0	
	TOTAL	25,706	7	0	13,437	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,143	15	9	

ANNEXURE. XX.

Kishangarh Electric License 1943.

License for the supply of energy granted by the Kishangarh State under Political Agent's endorsement No. 1246/86/42-Minority dated the 22nd December, 1942.

Whereas Messrs. Lohawala and Company of Ajmer have agreed to float a public joint stock company with limited liability to supply electrical energy in the area specified below, this license is hereby granted to them with the powers and upon the terms and conditions herein laid down:—

1. This license may be cited as "The Kishangarh Electric License 1943". Title.

2. The several words, terms and expressions used in this license shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in Indian Electricity Act of 1910 (amended up to date and the rules made thereunder; provided that in this license.— Interpretation.

(1) The expression "the licensees" shall mean and include the said Messrs. Lohawala & Co., of Ajmer and their permitted assigns;

(2) the expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply herein after specified which has been deposited with the State and which has been signed for the purpose of identification by the Chief Member of Council Kishangarh and by the licensees under the name of Messrs. Lohawala & Co. of Ajmer.

3. The licensees shall furnish security of Rs. 4,000/- (four thousand rupees) within two weeks from the date hereof to show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them. Security.

4. The licensees shall float and establish a joint stock company with liability limited by shares and registered in the Kishangarh State within two months from the date of this license such company to be named and styled "the Kishangarh Electric Supply Company Limited" with the licensees acting as its Managing Agents. Floating a public limited company.

5. The Company shall start work with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000/- (five lacs) out of which capital to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000/- (one lac) will be issued in the shape of 10,000 ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10/- (ten) each. The capital to be subscribed and paid up immediately shall be Rs. 1,00,000/- (one lac) 40 percent of which the licensees have undertaken and agreed to underwrite, while the State will contribute the remaining 60%/. Company's capital

State's share.

6. The company shall issue five thousand fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10/- (ten) each in the name of the Kishangarh Darbar in consideration of the assets of the Power House valued at fifty thousand rupees having been handed over to the licensee.

Note:—A list of the whole concern including structural buildings of the Power House and the telephone system existing plants with transmission lines, fittings existing lines and switch boards and other equipments and telephones in stock including all machines and tools within the walls of the State Power House (including Abu machinery) which have been valued at Rs. 50,000/- and which have been handed over to the licensees for the use of the proposed company is attached hereto.

Increase of share capital.

7. In the event of an increase in the share capital of the Company, the State will have the option of increasing its holding upto the maximum of 60% of the capital so increased.

8. The interest of the State will be looked after by three directors nominated by the State in the Board of Directors of the Company which shall consist of seven Directors in all.

Area of supply.

9. The area of the supply referred to above within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license is the whole Area within the limits of Kishangarh city and Madanganj except the area included in the compound of the Maharaja Kishangarh Mills Ltd., including the area within the limits of Majhela and any extensions beyond these limits as may be permitted by the Darbar from time to time.

Purpose of supply

10. Subject to the provisions of this license, the licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this license to supply electrical energy for all purposes within the area of supply.

Compulsory supply.

11. The licensees shall, within a period of five months after the commencement of the license, execute to the satisfaction of the Darbar all such works as are specified in the deposited map mentioned above for the supply of electrical energy throughout all the streets or parts of the streets in the first place the length of the existing street lines shall be maintained and later on the length of the streets may be extended provided the return is shown to be reasonable on the whole outlay.

System of supply.

12. The system which may be adopted for the supply of electrical energy under this license will be such as the Darbar may from time to time allow.

Limits of price to be charged for supply of energy.

13. The prices to be charged by the licensees for energy supplied to the public and meter rent shall not exceed the following maxima namely:—

- (a) Domestic supply for lights and fans Rs.-/6/- per unit with a monthly minimum of Rs. 2/- per meter.
- (b) Heaters and refrigerators at Rs.-/2/- (two annas) per unit with a monthly minimum charge for eight units.
- (c) Industrial purposes Rs.-/2/- (two annas) per unit for restricted hours and Rs.-/1/- (one anna) per unit for unrestricted hours with a monthly minimum of Rs. 3/- per B.H.P. with the right to increase-/3 (three pies) per unit, if necessary.
- (d) Meter rent for domestic lights and fans will be charged at Rs -/8/- per month.
- (e) Meter rent for other purposes will be charged at Rs. 1/- per month.
- (f) The rates of supply of electric energy to State buildings shall be Rs.-/4/6 (four annas and six pies) per unit (reduced rate as State is larger consumer).
- (g) Supply of electric energy to Municipalities for street lights, will be charged at Rs. 2/4/- per month per light of 40 watts each with a minimum of 250 lights to be controlled according to moon light system sanctioned by the Darbar. This will include petty repairs. The Company will provide new connections of lights within a radius of 50 feet from the nearest distribution mains and for distances more than fifty, the capital cost of the connections will be borne by the State or by the private consumers, as the case may be. The total number of burning hours will not exceed 2500 hours in a year. Proportionate charges will be made for longer hours.
- (h) For petty repairs, maintenance and supervision of the electric installations in the State buildings the State will pay Rs. 1500/- per year in monthly instalments of Rs. 125/- each and new points or alterations will be done at State expense.
- (i) All State telephones will be charged at Rs. 60/- per main connection and Rs. 10/- per sub-switch per year and from the public telephone rent will be charged according to the Government Scheduled rates prevailing in Ajmer.
- (j) Small shop service for one lamp of 25 watts for 4 hours use will be charged at Rs. 1/- per month.

(k) All bills will be payable within a month of the date of their presentation. An extra sum of 6 pies per unit will be charged on over due bills.

(l) The above rates may be increased in consultation with the State Council according to the prices of basic material used in the production of electric energy.

Land to be given
on lease by the
State.

14. The State will acquire and grant such land as may be required for staff quarters, store houses etc., in the neighbourhood of the Power House and shall lease out the land to the Company at a nominal rate of Rs. 5/- per bigha per annum.

Monopoly of
Company.

15. The monopoly for supplying electric power under this license is given for a period of twenty five years and thereafter the monopoly may be renewed at the option of the Darbar on such terms and conditions as may be considered reasonable.

Provided that if at any time after ten years the State wants to take over the concern in its own hands and run it directly under State management, in that case on payment of the then value of the assets brought in or added by the licensees, the concern shall be acquired by the State after giving six months' clear notice. Provided further that the matter of valuation be referred to a single arbitrator agreed to by both the parties and his decision shall be final. In case the matter cannot be referred to a single arbitrator then it may be referred to a Board of three arbitrators of whom one shall be nominated by the State and the other by the Company while the Chairman shall be appointed by the Chief Member from among the panel of arbitrators previously agreed to by both the parties.

Customs duty not
to be charged.

16. The State shall not charge any customs duty or any other tax on the material imported for the bonafide use and maintenance of the electric supply company.

Penalty when
power fails.

17. The licensees shall be bound to ensure a constant and uninterrupted supply of electric energy and for all interruptions other than those caused by an act of God or military action, the licensee shall be liable to pay a penalty of Rs. 50/- per hour.

Repairs alterations
etc., to be made
by licensees.

18. The licensees shall, soon after taking over the charge of the Power House, make necessary alterations and repairs in the machinery immediately so as to ensure satisfactory working and 450 volts D.C., 3 wire system shall be provided within five months. The alternate current system shall be introduced as soon as the situation permits after the war.

19. The licensees shall supply free labour for reinstallation of State buildings (once only).

20. The licensees shall pay an annual royalty of Rs. 500/- (five hundred, rupees) to the State.

21. The licensees shall have power with the permission of the Darbar to open and break up the soil of streets situated within the area of supply and to cross all water ways. The licensees shall have power to carry over head mains, cable wire or pipes with, through, across, under or over any land or street or State or private buildings or on the side of any private buildings and shall also have power to fix lamps to the outside of any buildings situated within the said area subject to the sanction of the Darbar. All damages done, in the erection of these lines, lights and wires shall be made good by the licensees.

Breaking of streets
and crossing gate
ways.

N. B.—The licensees shall not fix wiring at such places as may be a source of danger to human life.

22. The licensees shall have the exclusive right of generation and supply of energy within the area of supply and the State will not establish any plant itself for supply of energy to its own buildings or permit any other person to supply or sell energy to any section of the public. This privilege shall not affect the Maharaja Kishangarh Somyag Mills Ltd., including its boundary walls where energy is generated and supplied for its own purposes or any other big industrial concern of a similar dimension that may generate power for its own needs with the express permission of the Kishangarh Darbar. This will not prevent any private person from setting up a plant for his personal use, but it shall not be extended to any type of industrial or other similar concern.

Exclusive permit
of generation.

23. Soon after the incorporation of the Kishangarh electric Supply Company the licensees shall assign this license and transfer the whole of the undertaking in respect of which this license is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, material and plant of the licensees) to the said Kishangarh Electric Supply Company Ltd., and on such assignments and transfer all rights, powers, obligations and liabilities of the licensees shall be exercisable by and shall attach to the Company formed as aforesaid.

24. If the licensees or their agents or servants contravene any of the terms or conditions of this license it will be open to the Darbar to revoke this license.

25. If at any time any dispute arises between the State and the licensee decision of the highest authority of the State shall be final and binding up on both parties.

ANNEXURE XXI.

Vital Statistics of the Kishangarh State for the Samvat years 1998 and 1999.

State.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of:population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.							Births.		Deaths.		
												Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Kishangarh State Samvat year (1998).	1,04,500	1171	1958	2635	2274	787	...	2635	2274	...	360	11.20	18.73	25.21	21.77	
Kishangarh State Samvat year (1999).	1,04,500	1958	1888	2274	1948	...	72	2274	1948	...	326	18.73	18.02	21.77	18.64	

ANNEXURE XXII.

Particulars regarding the Schools maintained at Kishangarh proper for the Samvat year 1998 (1941-42).

No.	Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.		No. of pupils on roll.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Past Year.	Present Year.	Past Year.	Present Year.	Past Year.	Present Year.	Rs.	As.	
1.	English Schools for boys (1) High School.	1	1	208	210	179	186	8,695	0	This sum includes the expenses of the establishment, of Sumar Boarding House and other miscellaneous items, like books games, furniture, science drawing etc.
2.	Vernacular Schools (1) Secondary School.	1	1	183	188	138	151	4,359	0	This sum includes the expenses of Yatendra Noble Boarding House.
3.	Girls' Schools. (1) Upper Primary School.	1	1	56	88	40	47	768	0	
Total.		3	3	447	486	357	344	13,822	0	

ANNEXURE XXIII

Particulars regarding the Schools maintained at Kishangarh proper for the Samvat year 1999 (1942-43).

No.	Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.		No. of pupils on roll.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1.	English Schools for boys. (i) High School.	1	1	210	200	186	173	Rs. 9,457/4/9	1. This sum includes the expenses of the establishment of Sumer Boarding House and other miscellaneous items, like books games, furniture, Science, drawing.
2.	Vernacular Schools (i) Secondary School.	1	1	188	189	151	154	Rs. 5,540/7/9	2. This sum includes the expenses of Yatendra Noble Boarding House.
3.	Girls' School. (i) Upper Primary School.	1	1	88	89	47	46-32	Rs. 1,182/9/9	
	TOTAL ...	3	3	486	478	384	373-32	Rs. 16,180/6/3	

ANNEXURE XXIV.

Particulars regarding the District Schools for the Samvat 1998 i.e. 1941-42.

	Description of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Schools		No. of pupils on the roll.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure.			REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1.	Secondary Schools	4	4	356	461	240.68	313.333	4,361	2	6	
2.	Upper Primary Schools	5	5	193	257	136.89	196.56	1,513	5	4	
3.	Primary Schools	30	30	546	661	426.153	486.37	38,33	8	3	
4.	Night School	1	1	13	20	10.58	14.72	73	12	6	
5.	Girls' School	1	1	27	35	18.03	25.31	280	11	3	
6.	Aided School	1	...	23	...	14.64	...	.....	...	...
7.	Total.	42	41	1,158	1,434	846.923	1034.493	10,062	7	9	
8.	Boarding House	2	2	24	32	17	19.91	574	4	6	
9.	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	15	9	
10.	Inspector's Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	4	0	
11.	T. A. Allowance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	14	0	
	Grand Total	44	43	1,182	1,466	863.923	1054.403	11,467	14	0	

ANNEXURE XXV.

Particulars regarding the District Schools for the Sambat year 1999 (1942-43).

No.	Description: Vernacular Schools.	No. of Schools.		No. of pupils on the roll.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure.		REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs..	a. p.	
1.	Secondary Schools	4	4	461	332	313-333	179-46	4,576	10 0	
2.	Upper Primary Schools	5	5	257	196	196-56	120-47	1,390	0 0	
3.	Primary Schools	30	30	661	441	486-37	239-532	3,750	2 0	
4.	Night School	1	1	20	11	14-72	6-31	50	7 0	
5.	Girls' School	1	1	35	29	25-31	17-92	272	11 0	
6.	Aided School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
7.	TOTAL	41	41	1,434	1,009	1036-293	563-692	10,039	14 0	
8.	Boarding House	2	2	32	20	19-91	12-24	630	8 0	
9.	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	2 6	
10.	Inspector's Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	0 0	
11.	T. A. Allowance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	5 6	
	Grand Total	43	43	1,466	1,029	1056-203	575-932	11,583	14 0	

ANNEXURE XXVI.

Statement of expenditure of the Medical Department, Kishangarh State, for the Samvat year 1998.

Year 1998.	Salaries					Medicines.			Diet of Indoor patients	Miscellaneous contin- gencies.	Instruments.	Vaccination.	Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Medical Officer and Clerk.	Assistant Medical Officer, Nurse, Compounders, Dressers and Dai.	Mental Staff	European	Bazar									
Medical Superintendence and General Hospital ...	Rs. 3,311/-	Rs. 2,570/-	Rs. 489/-	Rs. 4,748	Rs. 336/-	Rs. 375/-	Rs. 1,286/-	Rs. 224/-	Rs. 483/-	Rs. 13,822/-				
District dispensaries ...	.....	2,166/-	47/-	790/-	153/-	13/-	214/-	263/-	.....	3,646				
Total ...	3,311/-	4,736/-	536/-	5,538/-	489/-	388/-	1,500/-	487/-	483/-	17,468/-				

ANNEXURE XXVII.

Statement of expenditure of the Medical Department, Kishangarh State, for the Samvat year 1999.

Year 1999.	Salaries.			Medicines.		Diet of Indoor patients.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Instruments.	Vaccination.	Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Medical Officer and Clerk.	Assistant Medical Officer, Nurse, Compounders, Dressers and Dai.	Menial Staff.	European.	Bazar.						
Medical Superintendence and General Hospital.	Rs. 2718/-	Rs. 2892/-	Rs. 739/-	Rs. 5750/-	Rs. 494/-	Rs. 706/-	Rs. 2343/-	..	Rs. 219/-	Rs. 15861/-	
District dispensaries.	...	2460/-	432/-	1300/-	250/-	...	70/-	...	...	4512/-	
Total.	2718/-	5352/-	1171/-	7050/-	744/-	706/-	2413/-	...	219/-	20373/-	

ANNEXURE XXVIII.

Report showing the progress made in the extending preserves and storing surplus fodder during the Samvat year 1998, ending 31st October, 1942.

1. The forest area at the end of the years was 41,682 acres or 65.11 square miles.

2. The following statement show the fodder collected during the year, 1998.

Fodder.	Previous balance.		Gathered during the year.		Total.		Issued.		Balance at the end of the year.		Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	
Grass.	64846	12	.	...	64846	12	24130	29	40715	23	
Khakh.	3803	38	135	25	3439	23	394	18	3045	5	
Palm.	12	20	47	20	60	0	43	19	16	21	
Lung.	19	5	12	0	31	5	30	19	0	26	
Total.	68181	35	195	5	68377	0	24599	5	43777	35	

ANNEXURE XXIX.

Report showing the progress made in the extending preserves and storing surplus fodder during the Samvat year 1999, ending 31 October, 1943.

1. The forest area at the end of the year was 41,682 acres or 65.11 square miles.
2. The following statement show the fodder collected during the year, 1999.

Fodder.	Previous balance.		Gathered during the year.		Total.		Issued.		Balanced at the end of the year.		Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	
Grass	40,715	23	20,830	7	61,544	30	19,096	33	42,447	37	
Khakla	3,045	5	89	25	3,134	30	23	25	3,111	5	
Pala	16	21	9	32	26	13	26	13	0	0	
Lung	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	26	0	0	
Total	43,777	35	20,928	24	64,706	19	19,147	17	45,559	2	

ANNEXURE XXX.

Statement showing the income from various heads in the Forest Department, Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1998.

Forest Produce.

	Rs.	As.	p.
1. Fal of Bambul Patri.	8365	0	0
2. Fal of Orinja and Khejri Leaves.	7864	0	0
3. Pala.	431	0	0
4. Alun (Acacia auriculata).	181	0	0
5. Khus.	165	0	0
6. Plums (Ber).	120	0	0
7. Imli.	13	0	0
8. Lac.	9	0	0
9. Jamun.	8	0	0
10. Moonja.	324	0	0
11. Goonda	26	0	0
12. Am (Mengifera indica).	7	0	0
13. Ganwar pata-ki-Phali.	2	0	0
14. Other forest produce.	617	0	0
Total ...	18,132	0	0

Wood.

1. Timbar wood	3308	0	0
2. Fuel wood.	3170	0	0
Total ...	6478	0	0

Grass and Ginti.

1. Sale of Standing grass	11740	0	0
2. Sale of grass after cutting the standing grass in Birs.	1030	0	0
3. Sale of stored grass.	14625	0	0
4. Ginti.	5155	0	0
Total ...	32,550	0	0

Miscellaneous.

1. Fines.	2083	0	0
2. Dung cakes.	98	0	0
3. Charcoal.	646	0	0
4. Hides and skins.	30	0	0
5. Sale of humus.	1	0	0
6. Nazarana.	159	0	0
7. Shikar License.	68	0	0
8. Other miscellaneous income.	2015	0	0
Total ...	5100	0	0
Grand Total. ...	Rs. 62,260	0	0

ANNEXURE XXXI.

Statement showing the Income from various heads in the Forest Department, Kishangarh State, in the Samvat year 1999.

Forest Produce.

	Rs.	As	p.
1. Fal of Bambool Patri.	9,044	0	0
2. Fal of Orango & Khejari leaves.	5,838	0	0
3. Pala ...	380	0	0
4. Alun (Accacia Auriculita)	181	0	0
5. Klms ...	165	0	0
6. Leaves of Butia Frundosa	8	0	0
7. Plums (Ber) ...	167	0	0
8. Lac. ...	31	0	0
9. Munja ...	1,018	0	0
10. Goonda ...	13	0	0
11. Mangi-Fera Indigo (AM) ...	15	0	0
12. Other Forest Produce ...	109	0	0
Total ...	16,969	0	0

Wood.

1. Timber Wood	5,378	0	0
2. Fuel Wood.	5,150	0	0
	10,528	0	0

Grass & Ginti.

1. Sale of standing Grass in Birs.	7,275	0	0
2. Sale of Grass after cutting the standing grass in Birs.	3,627	0	0
3. Sale of stored grass.	4,205	0	0
4. Ginti of Camels.	5,934	0	0
Total. ...	21,041	0	0

Miscellaneous.

1. Fines.	1,421	0	0
2. Dung Cakes.	81	0	0
3. Char-Coal.	475	0	0
4. Hides & Skins.	15	0	0
5. Nazarana.	399	0	0
6. Shikar Licence	50	0	0
7. Other Miscellaneous	384	0	0
Total ...	2,828	0	0
Grand Total. Rs.	51,306	0	0

ANNEXURE XXXII.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted.		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kishangarh.	282	307	268	273	233	251	77	80	125	72	30	30	55	29	

ANNEXURE XXXIII.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1992.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted.		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kishangarh.	300	310	258	222	235	222	79	132	85	34	33.6	59.4	36.1	15.3	

